

# The NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

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AUGUST, 1939

NUMBER 8

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24th Annual  
**National Ram Sale**

Under the Management  
of the

**National Wool Growers Association**

**Aug. 22-23, 1939**

**Salt Lake Union Stock Yards**

**NORTH SALT LAKE,  
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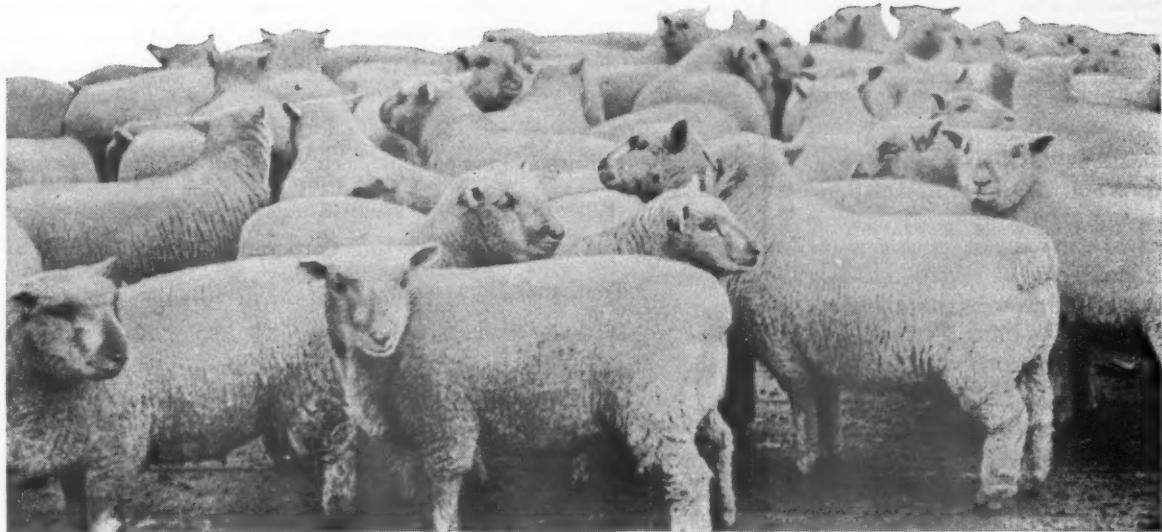


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**F. R. Marshall, Editor**

**Irene Young, Assistant Editor**

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# Editorial Comment

## On Sheep and Wool Affairs

### The Packer Labor Situation

PRESS reports of recent weeks have covered the situation of labor in the large packing plants in a way that has been rather alarming to livestock shippers. It has appeared at least probable that some or all slaughtering plants might be closed until the differences could be compromised, or until either the unions or employers should surrender.

Careful consideration of the ascertained facts shows that the union demands are of such a nature that processors of livestock are not in a position to accede to them. Skilled packing house labor now enjoys an actual weekly wage in excess of \$150 a month, while the lowest rate for unskilled help is over \$80 per month. For the most part scales of wages and hours were up to present legal standards prior to the enactment of the Wage and Hour Law. The wage bill is chiefly borne by livestock producers.

The larger packers had company unions or "assemblies" which were satisfactory to both sides for most purposes but had to be abandoned under the provisions of the National Labor Relations Act. Since the Labor Board came into power, elections have been held in numerous plants, under the law and the regulations of the Board, to decide what organization shall be recognized by employers for dealings as to wages, hours, and working conditions. In not a few cases the same groups that formerly acted as the company unions have been formally certified to the employers, by the Labor Board, as the majority and as qualified to act on behalf of all employees of the plants in which elections had been held. Elections are required to be held in each plant.

The purpose of the present agitation in the packing house industry is to compel large packers to accept "national contracts," that is, contracts that would cover the employees of all their plants. Such labor contracts were made by officials of some of the greater steel companies after practically all of their plants had voted in favor of the C.I.O., which organization is back of the present disturbance in the meat packing business. In the case of Armour and Company, 13 plants have voted to go C.I.O. Sixteen other plants have not so voted, have named the American Federation of Labor, or elections have been held and the results not announced or certified by the National Labor Relations Board.

The C.I.O. demands that Armour and Company grant a national contract. The terms proposed by the C.I.O. do not relate to wages, hours, or working conditions. The original contract to deal at one time with all employees

would not seem to the outsider to be so dangerous or undesirable, but such a contract having once been entered into, the employers seem certain to lose when, at annual renewals, demands for large pay increases are made under threat of strike. Of course, the object of the C.I.O. in getting such seemingly innocuous national contract is to be in a position to force wage and other concessions for the entire industry.

If Armour agrees to such a style of bargaining, the other packers with a large number of plants will have no option but to do likewise.

Ordinarily the general public condemns either party to a labor controversy that refuses to accept mediation. Mediations usually mean compromise, though one side may be required to make the greater concession. In this case there is no possibility of compromise. The packers will deal with their help either by plants or through a single contract. If the latter, their entire operations may be tied up at any time by a strike that may involve claims for more pay in only a single plant.

On July 31, the American Federation of Labor called a strike at the Swift plant in San Francisco. The main issue there is the company's refusal to adopt the check-off system; that is, to make deductions for union dues from pay checks for all employees and to deliver the funds to A. F. of L. officials.

On August 1, it looks as though the threatened general strike may not occur. Discussions are taking place. Under the circumstances it would be difficult for a board of mediation to justify an order for the packers to grant national contracts. But stranger things have been done through the National Labor Relations Board. The representative of the board in Chicago may report that the demands should not be met. It seems improbable that the C.I.O. would expect to find sufficient public sentiment to permit them to win on the issue as now set.

### The Wool and Lamb Markets

PRESENT wool market conditions, here and abroad, support the optimism of those who hold that a new cycle of higher prices is at hand. Under the usual behavior of cycles, higher wool prices were due some years ago. The year 1937 had more normal prices but they were short lived.

It will be a surprise to some who are overly impressed with the need or certainty of low price levels to see this comparison:

The average value of wools at the farm or ranch for the years 1930 to 1938, inclusive, as reported by the Department of Agriculture, was 20.4 cents. For 1920 to 1929 it was 33.6 cents and for 1910 to 1919, 28.5 cents.

The complaint that wool is abnormally low is well supported. The statistics of supply and consumption also suggest stronger prices.

But a 30-cent wool market and a corresponding rise in the credit for pelts of slaughtered lambs would not of itself restore lamb prices. For 1920 to 1929 the average price at Chicago for lambs of the "good" grade was 14 cents. For the subsequent years it was 8.02 cents. And the prices of the meat, as shown by the New York quotations on dressed carcasses, were 25.6 cents for the first period and 16.8 cents from 1930 to 1938, inclusive.

At the same time the annual lamb slaughter of the last nine years has been 24.6 per cent greater than from 1920 to 1929. The larger production goes into consumption, but at a price that spells no profit for a large majority of raisers.

Many sheepmen feel that the lamb supply could be merchandised in the wholesale trade on a higher level and permit better prices on foot. On May 31, the better stores in Kansas City were charging 49 cents for lamb chops and 30 cents for legs. All of this ground is to be gone over again on August 1 in Chicago at a conference between packers and a committee from the National Wool Growers Association. A report of the conference will appear in next month's issue.

## The Kansas City Commission Case

**A**NOTHER step in the time-honored matter of charges for selling live-stock at Kansas City was taken by Secretary Wallace on June 20. On that day the Secretary officially prescribed rates for the selling of live stock at the Kansas City Market. The last decision prescribes charges for selling sheep on the per-head basis, which amounts to \$15.60 per car, being the same rate as previously prescribed by the same official on June 14, 1933.

The Kansas City case is of unusual interest and importance due to the fact that while litigation has been in process, a fund of almost a million dollars has accumulated. In May, 1932, attorneys for most of the Kansas City commission men took a legal appeal against the action of the Secretary in prescribing rates at that time. They filed a tariff according to their own ideas. As a result of the court's action, the difference between the charges collected under the exchange's tariff and the lower amounts that would have been charged under the Secretary's order has been impounded and is to be held under the court's order until the matter is finally disposed of. The final decision has not yet been reached.

Last year a district federal court was prevailed upon to order the payment of the accumulated funds back to the commission houses. The United States Supreme Court reversed this

action. It now seems that unless some court can be persuaded to again suspend the operation of the Secretary's new order, the accumulated differences in commissions will be ordered distributed to those from whom they were collected.

Some of the historical high spots in this case are as follows: On April 7, 1930, Secretary Arthur M. Hyde ordered an investigation. Subsequently, the oral argument was held on March 27, 1931. It was not until May 18, 1932, that Secretary Hyde issued his order for reduction in commission charges. The data collected in the case for use in determining proper charges related mostly to 1929 business. On May 26, 1932, attorneys for the commission men presented a petition for rehearing, claiming that expenses then were much higher than in 1929. A rehearing was granted by Secretary Hyde. Numerous witnesses were again examined, and the reopened case was decided by Secretary Wallace on June 14, 1933. At that time he prescribed rates slightly lower in some cases than had been ordered by his predecessor in 1932.

It is due the two larger cooperatives of Kansas City to note that in each case they have made only such charges as were in accordance with the orders of the Secretary.

On October 29, 1934, the federal

district court upheld Secretary Wallace's order. Appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, and on April 25, 1938, that court "held that the Secretary's order was defective because the market agencies were not fairly advised of what the government proposed to do, and were not given opportunity to be heard upon the government's proposals."

In that decision the Supreme Court apparently was endeavoring to insure more liberal treatment of respondents in cases before government rate-making and other semi-judicial bodies. The court's order had the effect of making it compulsory upon the Secretary of Agriculture to publish proposed rates and findings of fact in advance of oral arguments, which are always held when desired in such cases. Following the court decision it, therefore, became necessary for the Secretary of Agriculture to review the Kansas City case. This was done, and on June 2, 1938, the Secretary presented as a proposed report the scale of charges and the findings of fact which had been before him prior to his decision of June 14, 1933. Additional evidence was taken and on October 1, 1938, counsel for the respondents was invited to submit recommendations for findings. On January 17, 1939, the examiner's report and recommendations were filed with the Secretary, and copies

## Sheepmen's Calendar

### Ram Sales

Oregon Ram Sale: Pendleton, August 18  
 National Ram Sale: Salt Lake City, Utah, August 22-23  
 Wyoming Ram Sale: Casper, September 19-20  
 New Mexico Ram Sale: Albuquerque, September 30

### Conventions

California Wool Growers Association: San Francisco, September 21-22  
 Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association: Ft. Worth, December 8-9  
 American National Live Stock Association, Denver, January 11-13, 1940

### Shows

Golden Gate International Exposition Sheep Show: Treasure Island, San Francisco, September 23-October 2  
 Golden Gate International Exposition Wool Show: Treasure Island, San Francisco, September 23-October 2  
 Pacific International Live Stock Exposition: Portland, October 7-14  
 American Royal Live Stock Show: Kansas City, October 14-21  
 Ak-Sar-Ben Livestock Exposition: Omaha, October 22-28  
 International Live Stock Exposition: Chicago, December 2-9  
 National Western Live Stock Show: Denver, January 13-20, 1940

and in the light of all facts revealed by studies of commission men's books.

The examiner's report and recommendations covered ten items which must be considered in arriving at a fair charge for commission services. These are stated in cents per head rather than on the basis of carload units as formerly. The following shows the examiner's recommendations for fair allowances under each heading, and the total per head charges for cattle and calves, hogs, and sheep.

	Cattle and Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Salesmanship	\$1.500	.0353	.0140
Yarding Salaries	.0750	.0300	.0080
Yarding Expenses	.0140	.0060	.0004
Office Salaries	.0525	.0300	.0100
Office Expenses	.0300	.0175	.0050
Business Getting and Maintaining	.0460	.0180	.0059
Administration and General Expenses	.0030	.0200	.0050
Insurance	.0088	.0031	.0015
Interest	.0150	.0070	.0040
Total Cost	\$4243	\$1669	\$0538
PROFIT			
To cover management	\$0.350	\$0.0133	\$0.0040
To cover uninsurable risks	.0035	.0014	.0004
Total reasonable cost and reasonable profit	\$4628	\$1816	\$0582

It will be noted that even after allowing for profit and uninsurable risks the sheep charge works out at 5.82 cents per head. In the final order, however, this has been raised to 6.2 cents per head on the basis of a carload of sheep of 250 head.

The 107-page report has much to say about the fact that at Kansas City, and presumably other markets, there are many more commission men than are necessary to perform the service of selling livestock received. The examiner's report takes the position, however, that it remains for the commission business itself to regulate such matters. The position is taken, however, that official rates cannot be prescribed on the basis of averages at all houses engaged in the business at any particular market. Neither are the prescribed rates based upon the cost of the larger or more efficient concerns.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the Lower House of Congress

## MIDSUMMER MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The regular summer meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Wool Growers Association will be held at 6 p.m., Tuesday, August 22, the opening day of the National Ram Sale, at the Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City.

There are many important matters coming up for consideration and action by the committee and it is hoped that the committeeman from every affiliated state wool growers' association will be present.

R. C. RICH, President

recently rejected a provision in the Duncan Bill which was to the effect that no new commission house or stockyard enterprise could be launched without first obtaining the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture. Such a provision had been recommended by the United States Live Stock Association. The Duncan Bill, as adopted by the House, endorsed only the provision that would require all commission concerns to adopt any rates prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture. Formerly the official rates were prescribed as maximum rates, and individual concerns were free to operate under lower charges if they desired to do so.

## Shearer's Union Merges With Butchers' Organization

THE Sheep Shearers' Union of North America voted at its second quadrennial convention at Butte, Montana, the week of July 17, to become a department of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of America. At the same meeting lamb and mutton were removed from the unfair list and the 15-month old strike relative to labeling sacks of clipped wool called off.

The report of the meeting containing this information appeared in the Utah Labor News, published in Salt Lake City on July 28.

# Status of Fabric Legislation

THE adjournment of Congress on August 5 found S.162, the Schwartz wool products labeling bill passed by the Senate and H.R. 944, the Martin bill, favorably reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, but not acted upon by the Lower House of Congress as a whole.

This means that when Congress reconvenes effort can be concentrated on the House measure, which points most favorably toward the enactment into law of a true-in-fabric measure next year, after 25 years or more of work along that line.

S. 162 came up for consideration by the Senate on July 19, and following a debate which occupied parts of three days, was voted upon July 21. As recorded, the voting was 48 for, 23 against and 25 not voting. Some days later, Senator Thomas of Oklahoma, whose vote was numbered among the "ayes," moved for reconsideration of the bill, but when his motion came up, under special order of the Senate, on July 28, it failed of adoption. It is understood that Senator Thomas had become apprehensive over the effects of the legislation on cotton.

As the bill passed the Senate, it carried amendments recommended by the Committee on Interstate Commerce and also one offered by Senator Thomas of Oklahoma which limits the definition of wool to the fleece of lambs or sheep and excludes the hair of the camel, rabbit or vicuna, alpaca and llama and the hair of the Angora or Cashmere goat. This amendment was strongly opposed by Senator Schwartz.

Of course there will be opportunity for adjustment on this legislation when it reaches the hands of the conference committee of the two houses.

Senator Schwartz in presenting his bill on July 19 gave a very excellent summary of its objectives and discussed very effectively, but fairly the arguments advanced against the proposed legislation, mainly by New England

manufacturers, pointing out with particular emphasis the fact that while they are strongly opposed to labeling to permit the public to know how much reworked wool and how much virgin wool they were buying, many of them are making excellent use of the term "virgin" in their present advertising and publicity programs.

## *The Senate Debate*

The arguments against the bill were presented mainly by Senators Austin of Vermont and Walsh of Massachusetts. Extracts from that debate are given here.

Mr. AUSTIN (Vermont). Mr. President, I observe four Senators on the Democratic side of the aisle and five Senators on the Republican side of the aisle. I have been on my feet approximately 45 minutes. I have been interrupted by discussions of all kinds and varieties of subjects, including junk, I think some six times, and I call the attention of the world to the lack of interest of the United States Senate in the passage of Senate bill 162.

Mr. O'MAHONEY (Wyoming). Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. AUSTIN. I yield.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The Senator realizes, of course, that the lack of interest is due to a realization upon the part of the Members of the Senate that the bill is overwhelmingly approved in this body, and that it is not necessary to remain on the floor while the Senator leads the filibuster against its adoption.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, I am complimented by this attempt to blow up wind. I know that the colleague of the author of the bill needs to do something to keep up his courage, for this bill in principle has been defeated during the past 25 years many times.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator again yield?

Mr. AUSTIN. Yes; I yield.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I have observed that whenever any attempt was made to protect consumers in the United States, as, for example, when the Pure Food Act was under consideration, there were men who made the same argument that the very able Senator from Vermont is now making. Whenever it becomes necessary in order to protect the consumers from deleterious food or shoddy cloth, someone is sure to take the floor and

make the arguments which the Senator from Vermont is now about to make, and, of course, Senators do not want to listen to that kind of argument, and therefore they do not come on the floor.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, again I am complimented by the colleague of the author of the bill. He is evidently a mind reader. He thinks I am possessed of an argument against the bill.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I think I indicated that the Senator is not possessed of an argument. The Senator, to use his own phrase, is merely trying to "get up the wind."

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, I have not commenced the argument, and if the distinguished Senator from Wyoming will remain patient a little while, he may listen to an argument.

Mr. WILEY (Wisconsin). Mr. President, as the Vice President of the United States said the other night, according to reports, let us be practical. I understand from the argument of the Senator that if this bill were passed it would practically give a monopoly to a few who manufacture virgin wool. Is that correct?

Mr. AUSTIN. That is correct.

Mr. WILEY. I wish the Senator would amplify that statement so that we may understand clearly not only the implication involved but the result upon the producer of wool and upon the manufacturer who employs labor.

Mr. AUSTIN. Very well, I will do that.

Mr. President, I take my own little State for example. By far the largest number of mills in my State are small mills located on little shining rivers. Some of them have been able to live and carry on for more than a century. I know of one mill which a year ago celebrated its one hundredth anniversary, a mill conducted throughout all those years in the name of one family and still conducted by the direct lineal descendants of that family. Those mills manufacture goods that the plain man and woman wear. They are not high-priced goods; they are low-priced goods. The mills do business on a very small margin of profit. Throughout the depression some of these mills had to close. Some of them have experienced the fear that the closing might mean the permanent ending of constructive work in small communities in Vermont. It would be utterly impossible for them, from an economic point of view, to convert those factories into mills that could compete with Mr. Forstmann and a few large institutions that are able to manufacture fabrics from nothing but virgin wool.

In the first place, they would have to find a market. Mr. Forstmann has the market now. They would have to go out in competition with him. I ask the Senator, being a businessman, what chance for the future would there be for those little mills in Vermont if they undertook to enter the market for virgin-wool fabrics? They would have to give up their own market to do it. Their market is a moderate-price market. People for a century and a half have bought their goods at moderate prices, mackinaws, for example, for \$2 apiece. They are not made of virgin wool, and, as a matter of scientific fact, we were informed that some fabrics made of wool and other fibers mixed together are better goods for the workingman, for the man who wears a mackinaw, than would be the virgin-wool garment, because the mixed fabric holds up better, is stronger, and wears longer, and is warmer.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. AUSTIN. I yield.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. What is to prevent, even under this bill, the manufacturers the Senator is now talking about from continuing in the business in which they are now engaged?

Mr. AUSTIN. I am coming to that.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. They have been in the business—

Mr. AUSTIN. I am answering first the question of the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. They have been in the business for 100 years and have an established line of customers.

Mr. AUSTIN. I will answer that presently. I might briefly say "price."

Mr. SCHWARTZ. This bill will not affect the price of the article which they sell.

Mr. AUSTIN. It will not?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. No.

Mr. AUSTIN. Does the Senator think that they could undertake the bookkeeping and inspection required to conform to the terms of this bill without adding anything to the cost of production of these cheap garments?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. They know what they make; they know what they put in the goods, what percentage of wool they put in, and the only extra cost involved will be to attach additional labels or a few more lines of printing on the same labels they now use.

Mr. WALSH (Mass.) What troubles me about the bill is not so much the requirement to label or to show what proportion of reused wool and what proportion of wool that is not reused is contained in a suit of clothes or a piece of woven cotton. It is the matter to which the Senator has referred, that if this is a bill to require the label to inform the consumer, and to give him some information as to the quality, and to be a protection to the consumer as to the quality or kind of wool he is pur-

chasing, there should be in the bill some provision requiring the label to designate the low value or the inferior quality of some of the wool, and there ought to be some information on the label as to the fineness and to the better quality of reclaimed wool.

Mr. AUSTIN. \* \* \* The question of the Senator from Massachusetts is whether the bill indicates quality in any way; that is, warmth, durability —

Mr. WALSH. Strength.

Mr. AUSTIN. And style, all those characteristics which go into a garment. It is my opinion that it does not in any way require the label to identify the difference between a finished product which is really poor in quality and a finished product which is really good in quality, because there may be a garment made of virgin wool that is not as good in quality as a garment made of the virgin wool and the reprocessed wool combined.

Mr. WALSH. My next question to the Senator relates to that subject. Is it not a fact that there are many woolen textiles, so-called, of which the quality and the fineness and the usefulness and the style are much better, in a cloth or garment in which there are both so-called virgin wool and so-called reprocessed wool?

Mr. AUSTIN. Yes.

Mr. WALSH. And is it not a fact that many textiles combining reprocessed wool with so-called virgin wool are often very much better in quality and in usefulness than cloths made of the inferior or cheaper so-called virgin wool?

Mr. AUSTIN. Yes.

Mr. WALSH. Is there anything in the pending bill which would compel to be indicated to a consumer the difference in merit between garments and cloths containing low-grade wool and those made of the best quality reprocessed and virgin wool?

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, I would answer that question in this way: There is nothing in the bill which would help the consumer to know, from the use of the label "virgin wool," that he is getting a better product on the merit basis than he would have if the label bore the words "reused wool," or any other label whatever, for the simple reason that merit does not depend solely upon the use of virgin wool in a fabric, but depends upon many other factors; and for the additional reason that there may be a high percentage of reworked wool in a garment and a low percentage of virgin wool in it, and it may still be the finest type of fabric from the merit point of view.

Mr. WALSH. I appreciate that.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WALSH. I yield.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. The short-fiber wool, or the low grade of virgin wool, is used in certain kinds of manufacture, we will say,

in stockings, or to give an extra gloss to the nap of some sort of garment. When reclaimed wool is used for the same purposes, of course, it must be reclaimed from the same class of wool, so that the comparison is that a given grade of virgin wool will come in competition with a given grade of reworked wool made from the same grade of virgin wool. So if there is immature fiber in the virgin wool it does not come in competition with the better grades of reworked wool and longer fibers.

Mr. WALSH. I appreciate having the Senator's statement.

Mr. AUSTIN. May I amplify my answer just a moment?

Mr. WALSH. Before the Senator does that, permit me to say that we have been discussing the variation in the fineness and quality of so-called virgin wool and even in the price. Does not the same situation apply to reprocessed wool?

Mr. AUSTIN. Yes.

Mr. WALSH. Is there anything in the bill to compel anyone to show that the reprocessed wool is of a high quality, the most expensive on the market, in contrast with the inferior or low-quality reprocessed wool?

Mr. AUSTIN. No. If the Senator will permit me, in discussing and answering his question, when I used the word "merit" in relation to a garment, I assumed these factors: First, strength, weight ratio; second, fiber length, to which the Senator from Massachusetts referred; and, third, the percentage of frayed and broken fibers in the piece, all of which enter into making the test whether one garment has more merit than another, so far as fabric goes.

Mr. WALSH. There would be nothing on the labels to indicate any of the factors to which the Senator has referred in arriving at the value of wool, or the durability of it, or the fineness of it?

Mr. AUSTIN. That is correct.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Mr. President, will the Senator from Massachusetts yield at that point?

Mr. WALSH. I gladly yield to the Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. The Senator has brought out that the bill requires the labeling of woolens. Let me read from subdivision (b) on page 7:

"In addition to information required in this section, the stamp, tag, label, or other means of identification, or substitute therefor under section 5, may contain other information not violating the provisions of this act or the rules and regulations of the Commission."

Mr. WALSH. I assume, from what the Senator has read, that authority is given to some official to amplify further the requirement on the tags.

(Continued on page 33)



*Pen of Five Registered Rams  
consigned by Voyle Bagley*

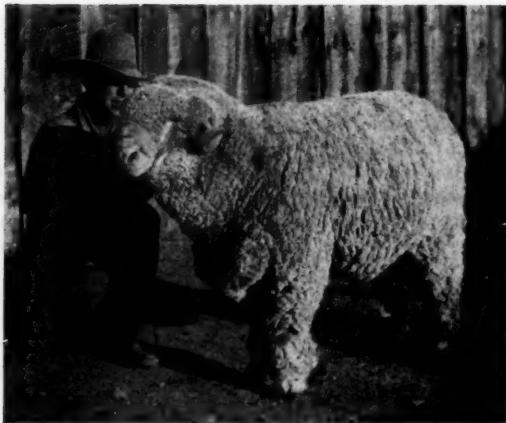


*"Crimp," A Madsen Yearling Rambouillet Stud Ram*



*Yearling Suffolk Rams consigned by the  
University of Idaho*

## **Some of the 1500 Top Rams for the National Ram Sale**



*Voyle Bagley No. 681 Stud Rambouillet Ram  
Sired by W.D.C.-5902*

**Single Studs**

**Pens of 5 Registered Rams**

**Pens of 10 to 25 Range Rams**

**Complete list of entries on page 10**

**Auctioneers: A. W. Thompson,  
E. O. Walter and S. W. McClure**

**For Catalogs, Write the  
National Wool Growers Association**

August, 1939

9

## PROGRAM OF SALE

**Sale Opens at 9:30 A.M.**

**Each Day at the**

**Union Stock Yards,**

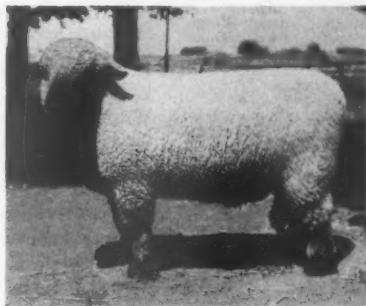
**North Salt Lake**



*Pen of purebred Hampshire Yearling Rams, consigned by J. G. S. Hubbard & Sons. Sired by a Montana State College stud.*

**TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1939**

**Hampshires and Suffolks**



**WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1939**

**Rambouillet, All Other Breeds and Crossbreds**



*Montana State College Hampshire Stud—538*

*Montana State College Rambouillet Stud—640*



*University of Idaho Suffolk Stud Ram*



*"Flight," a 2-year-old Stud Ram consigned by John K. Madsen*



*Corriedale Yearling Rams (2 studs and pen of five) consigned by King Bros. Co.*



*Geo. L. Beal Rambouillet Stud Ram*

*Entries in the***NATIONAL RAM SALE**

AUGUST 22-23, 1939

Union Stock Yards—North Salt Lake

CONSIGNORS	Single Studs	Regis- tered Rams	Range Rams	CONSIGNORS	Single Studs	Regis- tered Rams	Range Rams				
<b>Hampshires</b>											
Morgan Ballard	1	5	—	D. E. Hansen	1	5	15				
Robert Blastock	2	10	85	E. S. Hansen	3	5	10				
Canadian Pacific Railway Company	1	5	—	W. S. Hansen	1	—	10				
Leland Eastman	1	—	—	George A. Jorgenson & Son	3	5	25				
Foothills Farm	—	—	50	J. K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm	2	—	—				
R. W. Hogg & Sons	1	5	10	Montana State College	3	5	25				
J. G. S. Hubbard & Sons	—	—	40	Nielson Brothers Sheep Company	3	5	15				
Jesse Loader	—	5	10	Bert E. Peterson	—	—	10				
Malcolm Moncreiffe	3	5	90	M. J. Udy	—	5	15				
Montana State College	3	—	—	University of Idaho	—	8	—				
Mt. Haggin Land & Livestock Company	3	5	100	Utah State Agricultural College	1	—	—				
Casten Olsen	—	—	15	<b>Corriedales</b>							
Albert Pearson	—	5	10	A. L. King	1	5	—				
E. H. Street & Son	1	5	—	King Brothers Company	2	5	—				
Suffolkdale Meadows	1	—	—	J. W. Matthews	1	—	—				
Nedra and DeLone Summers	—	—	5	Malcolm Moncreiffe	2	—	—				
<b>Suffolks</b>											
Michael Barclay	—	—	20	Utah State Agricultural College	2	—	—				
Bartlett Brothers	2	3	—	<b>Cotswolds</b>							
Canadian Pacific Railway Company	3	5	15	E. C. J. Peterson	—	—	6				
Clarindale Stock Farm	—	8	—	A. F. Rhoades	—	5	20				
Jack Eastman & Sons	—	—	10	<b>Lincolns</b>							
Floyd T. Fox	3	—	30	Mark B. Hanson	1	5	—				
Tracy W. Hess	—	5	15	E. C. J. Peterson	—	—	6				
Laidlaw & Brockie	—	—	50	<b>Panamas</b>							
Montana State College	2	—	—	Laidlaw & Brockie	—	—	50				
Mrs. Kathleen Nielsen	—	—	8	University of Idaho	—	—	7				
S. P. Nielsen & Sons	2	5	10	<b>Romeldales</b>							
W. S. O'Neil	3	10	6	A. T. Spencer & Sons	—	—	50				
(6 ewes)											
Mrs. Eugene Patrick	3	5	—	<b>Romneys</b>							
J. H. Patrick	5	15	30	Montana State College	3	—	—				
Guy Servoss	1	5	—	<b>Crossbreds</b>							
Suffolkdale Meadows	4	15	35	<b>LINCOLN-RAMBOUILLETS:</b>							
R. E. Thomas	3	5	—	Mark B. Hanson	—	—	16				
University of Idaho	3	10	—	<b>SUFFOLK-HAMPSHIRES:</b>							
Howard Vaughn	1	—	45	Jack Eastman & Sons	—	—	5				
Dave Waddell	1	—	—	J. G. S. Hubbard & Sons	—	—	10				
John J. Wolton	1	—	15	Leo Johnson	—	—	30				
<b>Rambouillets</b>				William Nicholas	—	—	75				
Adney Sisters	2	—	—	Casten Olsen	—	—	15				
Voyle Bagley	1	5	—								
George L. Beal & Sons	3	5	—								
Branch Agricultural College	2	4	—								
W. D. Candland	1	5	—								
F. R. Christensen	2	5	—								
Ephraim Rambouillet Association	1	5	—								

# The Kansas City Lamb Survey

**E**NLARGING the outlet for lamb has been an important objective of both lamb raisers' and feeders' organizations for over a decade. With the limited funds available for such work, supported by excellent cooperation of packers and retail meat dealers, and the valuable assistance of the National Live Stock and Meat Board, various promotional campaigns have been conducted, and for the continuation of the program, the expenditure of \$3,000 this year was voted by the National Association at its annual convention.

In work of this kind, especially when financed by such small sums in comparison with advertising programs of other commodities, the question always comes to the front: How shall we use the money to the best advantage? To get the answer to this question, officials of the association decided this spring to have representative housewives in one city interviewed on the subject of lamb. The primary aim of the survey was to learn what objections are held against lamb, or to ascertain whether people who do not use it are guided in this discrimination by cost or by the fact that their taste for it has not been cultivated.

Kansas City, Missouri, with a population of 399,746, reportedly large meat eaters but consuming only 3.9 pounds of lamb per capita annually, was selected as the survey field. Under the direction of Professor David L. McIntosh of the Kansas State Agricultural College, seven girls from that institution did the work during the week of June 5 to 10.

The survey covered 1764 housewives in four different income groups:

1. Over \$10,000 income 408
2. Income—\$3,000 to \$7,500 455
3. Income—\$1,500 to \$2,400 410
4. Income—\$1,000 to \$1,500 491

Their answers to 16 questions pertaining to use or non-use of lamb were turned over, after the completion of the canvass, to the Industrial Surveys Company for analysis.

In making their study, Industrial Surveys built up a standard sample, which within certain variations, might be taken as representative of the entire population of Kansas City. This sample was based on 1230 of the questionnaires selected from the four income groups to conform to the percentage relation between the number of people in each group and the entire population of the city. On this basis the number of questionnaires used from groups three and four remained the same, but only 38 were used from group one and 246 from group two.

The Industrial Surveys' summary and interpretation of the answers to only the principal questions are considered here.

**DO YOU LIKE LAMB?** To this question the 1764 housewives replied:

Groups	1	2	3	4
Yes	80.5%	67%	48.2%	46.7%
No	18.5	31.7	50.0	50.7

A correct understanding of the answers to all the questions demands that consideration be given to the fact that 73 per cent of the population of Kansas City falls into the last two groups. Industrial Surveys estimated from the standard sample that 54.3 per cent of the Kansas City people like lamb, 44 per cent do not like it, and only 4.7 per cent of them use it more extensively than other meat.

Beef, the canvass showed, is the favorite meat of Kansas City, as 73.6 per cent of the population use it most while pork is favored by 13.3 per cent. The meat tastes of the 1764 housewives actually interviewed were recorded as follows:

Groups	1	2	3	4
Beef	59.1%	70.0%	75.1%	74.4%
Pork	10.5	11.00	13.2	16.5
Lamb	12.3	7.7	1.4	2.4
Veal	3.5	3.3	3.4	4.3
Poultry	11.6	3.3	2.6	1.5

**WHY DON'T YOU LIKE LAMB?** It is usually difficult to pin a person down to exact facts in the matter of his food likes and dislikes. This was true in the Kansas City survey. Most of the answers to the above question were

scattered and insignificant, but in 541 selected cases, 43.4 per cent disliked the flavor or taste of lamb and 14 per cent said they did not like the odor of lamb when it was cooking.

**DO YOU SERVE LAMB?** The answer of the 1764 housewives to this was:

Groups:	1	2	3	4
Yes	80.4%	64.2%	42%	47%
No	18.4	34.5	58	52.4

Industrial Surveys figured from their standard sample that 3.3 per cent of the Kansas City population served lamb as often as twice a week; 10.9 per cent had it once a week; and 11.9 per cent used it once in two weeks.

**WHAT IS YOUR FAMILY'S FAVORITE LAMB DISH?** There was nothing vague or doubtful about the answers to this query: 34.2 per cent voted for legs and 49.2 for chops. The percentage ran about the same in each group, except that groups three and four were a little heavier on shoulder chops.

**IS YOUR MEAT BUYING BASED CHIEFLY ON PRICE OR PREFERENCE?** Preference rather than price guides the meat purchases of Kansas City housewives. "The study shows," reports Industrial Surveys, "that regardless of income levels, the price factor is considered by the people of Kansas City to have a very minor influence in their selection of lamb or selection of any other meat. People of Kansas City who use other meat than lamb most extensively indicated that price is not an important factor, while those who purchase lamb said that their purchase is principally based on preference and not price."

The analysts supplement the above statement, however, with the opinion that price, in all probability, was a greater power in the meat buying of the Kansas City people than the survey indicated. Of course, it usually has quite a potent influence in most purchases of most people, although it may not always be recognized.

As to lamb, price coupled with the great preference shown by the lamb eaters of Kansas City for legs and

chops spotlights one of the main reasons for light lamb consumption. For the study seems to show that after all the lack of demand for lamb is due to the high price of legs and chops and the lack of knowledge of cooking the lower priced cuts. The shoulder, neck, breast, and flank cuts are so little in demand that retailers must necessarily keep the legs and chops quite high in price, while at the same time it is quite probable that a fair quality of beef can be obtained in most shops at prices lower than those charged for lamb legs and chops. The lamb consumption problem apparently is still largely centered in the moving of the forequarters.

An interesting part of the Kansas City survey, and one carrying some encouragement, was the interviewing of 18 outstanding public food service units there, including cafeterias, hotel dining rooms, restaurants, women's clubs, residential hotels and a restaurant tea room.

The operators of these units were generally agreed that individuals either heartily like or dislike lamb. But they also were of the opinion that lamb consumption had increased in recent years, due in part to the use of lamb in reducing and other special health diets.

Lamb chops, it was found, are included in all a la carte menus, the thick double French lamb chop being used in most places, but, in a few instances, a single rib or loin chop was served. "But one restaurant," the report states, "features stew, patties, shank or lamb loaf on the special luncheon menus twice a week and finds that the public like them." This company operates several high-class food markets in Kansas City and with these lamb dishes makes use of the less salable cuts of lamb from their markets. The operators estimate that the total amount of lamb used is approximately one fourth that of beef, which was larger than reported by any of the other institutions visited. They cater to a high-class clientele of both men and women.

Lamb consumption was very low in the cafeterias. The manager of one of them, recently transferred from St.

Louis where lamb was popular, thought the reason for the difference in lamb demand between his former and present locations lay in the eating habits of the people. He was also of the opinion that lamb should be offered more frequently on the menu and in a variety of ways.

The manager of another cafeteria believed that the liking for lamb is a cultivated taste. This opinion was also indicated in the statement of the manager of one of the residential hotels to the effect that consumption of lamb

had increased in recent years due to the fact that people are better educated to its flavor and taste, often the result of the inclusion of lamb in prescribed diets.

The facts brought out by the Kansas City survey received the full consideration of the conference held in Chicago, August 1 and 2, between lamb producers and packers. At this meeting, a program was to be outlined for future lamb promotion work. The September *Wool Grower* will present the results of this conference.

## The 1939 Lamb Crop Report

**T**HE lamb crop of 1939 for the United States as a whole is 1 per cent smaller than the record crop of 1938, but larger than in any other preceding year, according to the report of the Agricultural Marketing Service, released on July 27. In numbers the crop is estimated as 31,867,000 head in comparison to 32,157,000 in 1938.

All of the decrease occurred in the western sheep states, where the crop is estimated as 20,780,000 head, or 381,000 (2 per cent) short of the 1938 crop, but 7 per cent larger than in 1937. To the Texas lamb crop, reported as 13 per cent or 585,000 head smaller than in 1938, is attributable most of the decrease, although smaller yields were also estimated for Wyoming, Idaho, and Oregon. Increases occurred in California, New Mexico, Colorado, Nevada, and South Dakota, and the 1938 level of production was about maintained in Montana, Arizona, Utah, and Washington.

Most of the decrease in the western lamb crop is in the late lamb crop, which is estimated as 4 per cent smaller than in 1938. The early lamb crop, usually available for market before August 1, is slightly larger and estimated as comprising about 24 per cent of western production.

The native lamb crop is estimated at 11,087,000 head compared with 10,996,000 in 1938 and 11,329,000 in 1937. It is nearly 1 per cent larger than in 1938 and 3.7 per cent above

the 1937 crop. Most of the increase is in the corn belt; slight reductions are reported in the farm-flock areas east and south of the corn belt.

The percentage lamb crop for the entire country was slightly below that of 1938, but the number of breeding ewes estimated to be on hand on January 1 was 2 per cent larger than in the previous year in the western states with most of the increase in Texas, and in the native lamb states it was enough higher to more than offset the effects

Feed and weather conditions during the past winter and spring were generally good in the western sheep states, except in California and Texas and limited local northern areas. Sheep wintered in good condition, except in California and Texas. Winter and spring sheep losses were generally light, with losses in Texas above average. Losses of early and late lambs during lambing were below average except in some local central and eastern areas of Wyoming and Texas.

Range feed conditions in the West are fair to good. High ranges are good with generally good feed in Montana and parts of northern Wyoming. Low and intermediate ranges dried rapidly after April and May. This forced some early movement of sheep to high ranges. Low ranges have poor to fair feed in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington, with fairly good feed in mountain areas. Nevada ranges have good feed but are drying rapidly. Utah low ranges are

**Statistics By States, Divisions, and the United States—1937, 1938, 1939**  
(All numbers in Thousands; that is, add 000)

	Breeding Ewes, 1 Yr. Old and Over, Jan. 1 Numbers			LAMB CROP DOCKED					
				Per Cent of Ewes January 1			Numbers Docked		
	1937	1938	1939	1937	1938	1939	1937	1938	1939
Montana	2,365	2,176	2,182	78	86	86	1,845	1,871	1,877
Wyoming	2,687	2,805	2,847	77	87	82	2,069	2,440	2,335
Colorado	1,470	1,425	1,464	85	87	92	1,250	1,240	1,347
New Mexico*	1,827	1,783	1,760	74	70	75	1,352	1,248	1,320
Arizona*	612	604	600	77	79	80	471	477	480
Utah	1,974	1,962	1,942	76	80	81	1,500	1,570	1,573
Nevada	670	663	679	76	77	81	509	511	550
Idaho	1,764	1,681	1,596	92	97	99	1,623	1,631	1,580
Washington	559	541	536	96	106	108	537	573	579
Oregon	1,822	1,681	1,691	79	94	90	1,439	1,580	1,522
California	2,910	2,894	2,890	69	86	91	2,008	2,489	2,630
So. Dakota	915	935	970	70	98	99	640	916	957
Texas	5,400	6,072	6,500	77	76	62	4,158	4,615	4,030
Total 13									
Western States	24,975	25,222	25,657	77.7	83.9	81.0	19,401	21,161	20,780
†Total 24 Atlantic and South Cen- tral States	3,261	3,318	3,348	103.0	98.6	97.3	3,359	3,270	3,256
‡Total 11 North Central States	7,723	7,712	7,867	103.2	100.2	99.5	7,970	7,726	7,831
U. S. TOTAL	35,959	36,252	36,872	85.5	88.7	86.4	30,730	32,157	31,867

\*Includes Indian-owned sheep in Arizona and New Mexico.

†Excludes Texas. ‡Excludes South Dakota.

dry, with fair to good mountain range feed. Lower ranges are short and dry in southern Wyoming and Colorado. Ranges are dry and poor in much of western New Mexico and Arizona. Recent rains gave temporary relief to the dry Texas sheep section and eastern New Mexico. California pastures and ranges are much below average, with limited feed supplies for fall and winter.

The present and continued low condition of western ranges has resulted in some early lambs and some late lambs not making the usual gains. This situation will result in lambs not making the usual gains and finish during the summer and a larger proportion of feeder lambs than in 1938. Losses of lambs from docking to delivery will be above average.

Information upon which the estimate of the 1939 lamb crop is based was obtained from sheep producers whose flocks on January 1, 1939, contained about 3,890,000 breeding ewes, including ewe lambs, which is 9 per cent of the estimated number of breeding ewes in the United States on that date.

The detail on the lamb crop report is shown in the table.

the quantity shorn in 1938, about 6 per cent above the 10-year (1928-37) average, and the second largest on record.

The estimated number of sheep shorn or to be shorn this year is 47,455,000 head, or about 2 per cent larger than in 1938. The average weight per fleece was 7.92 pounds this year compared with 7.98 pounds last year.

The quantity of wool shorn in the native sheep states in 1939 is estimated at 102,696,000 pounds compared with 98,553,000 pounds in 1938. Fleeces averaged a little heavier this year than last in nearly all of these states. The estimated production of 273,003,000 pounds in the western sheep states this year was a little smaller than last. A reduction of about 2,500,000 pounds in Texas was not quite offset by larger production in the other western sheep states.

The estimate of 1939 production of shorn wool includes an allowance for fall wool to be shorn in Texas and California and for wool to be shorn during the entire year at commercial feeding stations. The allowance for fall wool in Texas this year is 10,835,000 pounds compared with the estimated fall clip of 11,672,000 pounds in 1938; in California it is 3,634,000 pounds compared with 3,420,000 last year.

## Wool Production in 1939

State and Division	Wool Production			Weight Per Fleece (1)			Number Sheep Shorn (2)		
	10-yr. av. 1928-37	1938	1939	10-yr. av. 1928-37	1938	1939	10-yr. av. 1928-37	1938	1939
Montana	31,968	25,245	26,600	9.4	9.9	9.5	3,407	2,550	2,800
Idaho	18,047	17,463	16,426	8.9	9.1	9.1	2,031	1,920	1,805
Wyoming	30,510	31,389	32,932	9.3	9.7	9.7	3,274	3,236	3,395
Colorado	12,729	12,862	13,244	8.0	8.1	8.1	1,586	1,588	1,635
New Mexico	16,233	15,400	14,462	6.9	7.1	6.9	2,348	2,169	2,110
Arizona	5,251	5,040	4,853	6.0	6.5	6.3	873	781	769
Utah	20,983	19,909	19,444	8.7	8.9	8.7	2,397	2,237	2,235
Nevada	7,174	5,920	6,192	7.8	7.8	8.0	920	759	774
Washington	5,978	5,995	6,074	9.3	9.3	9.3	642	644	654
Oregon	19,519	17,499	17,072	8.7	9.1	8.8	2,248	1,923	1,940
California	25,029	28,237	28,933	7.2	7.2	7.1	3,485	3,900	4,053
WESTERN	193,421	184,959	186,232	8.3	8.5	8.4	23,211	21,707	22,170
No. Atlantic	6,791	5,889	5,823	7.2	7.1	7.3	941	825	795
East No. Central	39,601	39,073	40,264	7.9	7.6	7.9	4,998	5,113	5,070
West No. Central	43,321	47,350	50,471	7.7	7.7	7.9	5,633	6,171	6,369
So. Atlantic	6,061	5,219	5,274	5.1	4.9	5.1	1,200	1,062	1,043
So. Central	66,617	89,482	87,635	7.5	7.6	7.3	8,833	11,731	12,008
UNITED STATES	355,812	371,972	375,699	7.94	7.98	7.92	44,816	46,609	47,455

(1) For Texas and California the weight per fleece is the amount of wool shorn per sheep and lamb shorn during the year.

(2) Includes sheep shorn at commercial feeding yards.

# Around the Range Country

## WYOMING

Unusually warm weather prevailed, and the only rain of importance was during the closing week when light to moderate showers improved ranges temporarily. Even these more general showers missed some sections, leaving the need for rains acute. Much open range foraging is reported poor or only fair. Livestock are shrinking in extensive areas, excepting chiefly in the mountains.

## MONTANA

Showers have been frequent, but since the middle of the month they have been light. Earlier showers maintained vegetation in pretty good shape, and forage was good as a rule until recently. Temperatures have been higher than usual, however, tending to deplete the soil moisture supply. As a consequence, most ranges need rain, some of them badly. Pasture feed is curing generally, and cattle are finishing in some sections.

## IDAHO

Comparatively warm weather prevailed, being especially warm during the middle portion of the month. Beneficial rains occurred early in the month, but thereafter only scattered showers of little importance were reported. Much of the second alfalfa hay crop is in the stack, with favorable harvesting weather. Pastures and ranges are rather badly in need of rain, but livestock are holding up fairly well.

## WASHINGTON

Unusually warm weather prevailed, the last week being the warmest in many years. The first two weeks were showery, with enough rain west of the mountains to benefit crops and pastures; but the last half of the month was dry. As a consequence pastures and ranges over eastern counties are poor, though livestock as a rule are holding up very well.

*The notes on weather conditions, appearing under the names of the various states in Around the Range Country, are furnished by J. Cecil Alter of the U. S. Weather Bureau and based upon reports and publications for the month of July.*

*The Wool Grower welcomes and desires communications from interested readers in any part of the country for this department of the Wool Grower and also invites comment and opinions upon questions relating to the sheep industry and of importance and significance to wool growers.*

## North Dalles

I do not use the forest ranges, but feed conditions are about as usual elsewhere although since last fall we have not had over 50 per cent of the rain we usually get.

We just received returns on 1600 lambs shipped to St. Paul. They reached the market July 19 and brought \$9.25 per hundred with 30 head cut out. The lambs were out of whitefaced crossbred ewes and sired by Suffolk-Hampshire rams. Dropped March 7, they weighed around 83 pounds when they arrived at St. Paul and netted us \$6.53 per head.

Most all of the lambs here have been bought around 7 cents flat for fat and feeder lambs. A few fat lambs were bought here at 10 cents when the market at St. Paul was \$7.75 per hundred.

One can make money with lambs at \$6 a head and wool at 20 cents a pound if the outfit is managed well and not too far in debt.

Leo F. Brune

## OREGON

Abnormally warm weather prevailed most of the month, though there were no prolonged periods of exceptionally

hot weather. The first two weeks had occasional showers, but they were too light for permanent benefit. As a consequence pastures are drier than usual and livestock are not doing very well. Wild hay has been cut and alfalfa haying is well along.

## CALIFORNIA

Abnormally warm weather prevailed over the interior valleys, with seasonal temperatures on the coasts. There were no rains, excepting in the middle and northern mountain areas; but pasture and range feed generally are in fair or satisfactory condition. Many grass and forest fires have occurred due to hot, dry weather. Livestock are mostly in fairly good shape.

## NEVADA

Exceptionally warm weather prevailed, and the month was perfectly dry as a rule, until the closing week when showers came that were helpful to range forage. Livestock on the range continue in fairly good condition but forage is more or less badly in need of rain, pasture being poor over much of the state. Haying is well along, with fair to poor yields.

## UTAH

Abnormally warm and dry weather prevailed, the month being one of the warmest of record, and much drier than usual. Only the last week brought rains that were beneficial to range forage and meadows while the highest temperatures of record occurred at a number of stations toward the middle of the month. Pasturage is fair or poor as a general rule, and livestock are shrinking in most sections.

## COLORADO

Abnormally warm weather prevailed, and showers were few and far between; rains were more general and somewhat heavier during the last week, improv-

ing the condition of meadows and ranges. However, rain is still much needed in practically all parts of the state. Only a fair yield of alfalfa is being harvested. Livestock are largely foraging over the higher areas, and are doing fairly well.

### NEW MEXICO

Temperatures averaged somewhat above normal, but were not excessively warm for any lengthy periods. Showers occurred at intervals, but were mostly light and localized. The showers of the closing week were heavier and more general; but as the month closed much of the state was dry and in great need of rain. Livestock within the areas hit by rains are now doing fairly well.

Duran  
(Torrance County)

On July 23 we had some scattered showers here and there, but in general it is still dry (July 24) and rain is badly needed.

We have about 20 per cent more lambs to be sold in this section than a year ago; so far there have been no buyers here. If feeder lambs bring 7 cents and fat lambs, 9 cents, it will just be possible to pay expenses, which are at about the same level as in 1938. About a fourth of this year's wool crop is still in growers' hands.

So far as I know, all sheepmen of this district are satisfied with their allotments on the range and with the administration of the Taylor Act by present grazing officials.

Alex Hindi

### ARIZONA

Temperatures were near or somewhat above normal during the month, and there were occasional local showers that benefited meadows and range forage; but as a rule rains are greatly needed everywhere, and pastures and ranges are in fair or poor shape as a result. The heavier showers of the last week brought improvement to much of the pasturage and to livestock. Hay cuttings were not heavy.

### WESTERN TEXAS

Temperatures were somewhat above normal steadily through the month, and would have been favorable for the growth of grass but for the persistent drought. Showers occurred each week

### NEW CHAIRMAN OF NATIONAL LIVE STOCK AND MEAT BOARD

*Albert K. Mitchell, prominent cattleman of Bell Ranch, New Mexico, and a former president of the American National Live Stock Association, was elected Chairman of the National Live Stock and Meat Board at its annual meeting on June 22 and 23, this year. His photograph was not received in time to be carried with the report of the meeting in the July Wool Grower.*



Albert K. Mitchell

or so, but they were too light and local to be of notable benefit to range grasses and forage plants. As a consequence of this poor feed, livestock are reported thin.

### Metropolitan Pastoral

FROM Dr. Wm. H. Petty of Hollywood, California, a friendly reader of the National Wool Grower for many years, comes a clipping from the Los Angeles Times of May 20, covering the unique story of bands of sheep grazing within a couple of miles of the sophisticated metropolis of Los Angeles.

"Bernard Folco, no ordinary fellow, has an even more out-of-the-ordinary job—" the story runs.

He tends sheep within two miles of the Los Angeles City Hall.

For a city of more than 1,250,000 population, not counting sheep, this may seem a little odd. Yet Ludwig van Beethoven could have obtained the inspiration for a portion of his *Pastorale* (Sixth) Symphony within a scant 10 minutes of where hundreds of municipal employees are wearing their fingers to the bone for their masters, you and me.

Folco's flock of 900 sheep is only part of the woolies belonging to Frank Erroll out near the old Ascot Speedway north of Alhambra Boulevard. At last count there

were between 4500 and 5000 sheep in the area, Folco said.

Folco, 64, has been tending sheep in the shadow of the City Hall tower for three years. During that time he has trained two of his four dogs to a degree of smartness that would amaze you.

Folco tended sheep as a youth in his native Italy before they conscripted him for the army.

"I no like that," he said, "Guns, fighting—they are foolish. So I run away to France."

There he tended sheep for a while before emigrating to America. "I never go back," he said. "That big water bad for the stomach."

Just then the vanguard of his flock crooked its way to the edge of a cultivated field. Folco uttered a few words in a Latin tongue and his four dogs squirted away like grapefruit seed. In almost no time they had the flock rounded up. Folco held up his hand, palm outward. The dogs trotted back to his side.

"What do you talk to them,—Italian?" Folco was asked.

"Well, sometimes," he answered. "Paris and Pinto, here, they understand Italian and French. Panchito and Chapo work best on Spanish; Pinto, he savvies American, too."

Folco gazed toward the City Hall tower as his visitors started away. "You go back there, eh?" he said with a trace of pity in his voice. "Not me—I stay here. Very good life for me."

And maybe Folco has something there.

# Affiliation of South Dakota Sheepmen With National Organization

THE sheepmen's organization—the National Wool Growers Association and its 12 affiliated state associations—is to have a new member, the Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association. Decision to affiliate with the National Association was made by the South Dakota group at its first annual meeting in Belle Fourche on July 11, following correspondence between the officials of both organizations and the personal appearance of Vice President Sylvan Pauly of the National Association at the South Dakota convention.

The sheep industry of South Dakota is covered by two organizations, the South Dakota Cooperative Wool Growers Association, largely made up of farm-flock owners operating east of the Missouri River, which cuts the state in two from north to south, and the Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association, whose membership is made up of 200 range operators and business men directly interested in the industry of the western part of the state.

Belle Fourche, which is headquarters for the new affiliate of the National, has built up a reputation as a wool market; about eight million pounds of wool, a third of which comes from Wyoming and Montana sheep, is dickered for each year at that point. The state as a whole is credited with having 970,000 breeding ewes on January 1 of this year, a 99 per cent lamb crop, which amounts to 957,000 head, and a wool clip for this year of 9,962,000 pounds. For several years now, government statistical reports have included South Dakota among the western range sheep states.

The Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association is officered at the present time by Walter Cunningham as president, Harry Bomford as vice president, and Carl Scheidegger as secretary. All of these men reside in

Belle Fourche. H. J. Deveraux of Rapid City is chairman of the executive committee, whose membership of ten consists of Mat Hafner, Newell; Roy Haynes, Fox Ridge; L. R. Chiesman, Newell; William Marty, Strool; John Widdoss, Belle Fourche; Tom Arnold, Nenzil, Nebraska; Howard Sheridan, Hoover; Jay Cooper, Hardin; Leslie Heinbaugh, Belle Fourche; Earl Clarkson, Belle Fourche.

President Cunningham, "Walt" as he is familiarly addressed, is one of the old-time sheepmen of western South Dakota. He runs around 2500 head of sheep, which is considered a large outfit for that country, and has always been looked upon as a leader in the industry. His lamb and wool crops usually top the markets and his cross-bred ram lambs are always in demand.

Harry Bomford, the vice president, was born in England, in fact, still talks with a decided English accent. When quite young, he decided to seek his fortune in Australia. At the ticket office, however, he learned that it would be two weeks before a boat would leave for "down under," but that he could start for America that day. So it was a boat-line schedule that gave South Dakota one of its prominent sheepmen, for, after working for several years as herder and ranch-hand, he acquired his own outfit, and today runs about 1500 head of sheep.

The new secretary of the organization worked for a number of years with J. B. Wilson in the office of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association. In 1930 he went to Boston where he gained some experience in the wool business and in 1933 became affiliated with Draper & Company in Boston. He moved to Belle Fourche in 1934 and has lived there since that time.

The business of the first annual meeting of the Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association was centered largely around the proposal to join the Na-

tional. Vice President Pauly's effectiveness as a speaker and his broad understanding of sheep affairs and problems as a practical sheepman and organization leader were highly appreciated by the South Dakota men and his exposition of the work and achievements of the sheepmen's organization moved them to vote for affiliation.

"At the present time," Mr. Pauly stated, "approximately 55 million sheep are grown in this country, and out of this 55 million, 30 million are owned by members of the National Association. The association represents a large country and a large industry. It is especially interested in looking after international trade agreements, tariffs and other legislation that has a direct bearing upon domestic sheep growers. The National Association is effecting a closer cooperation between the various sheep-producing states."

The accomplishments and aims of the new South Dakota organization were reviewed in an able manner by Mr. Deveraux. One of the objects of organization, that of ridding the country of sheep scab, had been achieved, he pointed out.

The splendid cooperation between the sheepmen and the business interests of that area received commendation from Mr. Deveraux and likewise from President Cunningham, who, in response to the address of welcome, claimed that "his most effective work is done around the corrals instead of on a speaker's platform."

All of South Dakota west of the Missouri River is "clear territory," so far as scab is concerned and the entire state is about to be similarly classified, Dr. M. M. Davis, federal veterinarian, told the convention. "It is hoped," he said, "that by lamb shipping time this fall, the present shipping embargoes can be lifted from this state. Only 11 counties located here and there near the eastern border of the state have

small traces of scab, and these areas are being rapidly cleared up."

South Dakota also has a rattlesnake problem, which A. M. Jackley, the state's expert on the subject, discussed at the convention.

Numerous representatives of local civic organizations, railroads, markets and other allied businesses were presented to the convention and made brief talks.

At the banquet, which seated 150 or more, Don Cunningham, secretary of the Sioux City Livestock Exchange, made the principal address, "The Open Competitive Market."

Formal resolutions adopted suggested that a representative of the association be chosen to look after legislation affecting the sheepmen of the state and

"that the association cooperate with other similar associations in the livestock business to secure such representation to work for the mutual benefit of all concerned." Cooperation will also be continued with the State Livestock Sanitary Board to maintain present health standards in the sheep industry; likewise the coyote bounty law at present in force in South Dakota was endorsed.

The association condemned strongly "any treaty with any foreign country affecting the sheep or wool industry of the United States," and held that "the present method of procedure on reciprocal trade treaties by the President of the United States and the Secretary of State is not proper or to the best interests of domestic industries."

ends when frost comes in early October.

Only the very largest, huskiest and the quick-maturing types of rams make the answer to our prayers. We seem to be further hampered by professional and non-commercial show judges that encourage the production of undersized bucks to suit their imaginary needs, or minds, and further the breeding of this type in 4-H clubs and other small producers of purebred rams.

In line with these conditions, I have always contended that each and every breed of sheep should have a standard weight set for it. Weights should be set for the breed as lambs, and at all other ages. I should also like to see the weights of the ewes of the different breeds set out. I consider that any breeder who is ashamed to announce the weights of his sheep can only be ashamed because they are underweight. By stating the weights, if by chance there were customers for undersized rams, they would have a good opportunity to get them without taking the risk of getting some that were too large. However, if ever such a customer does show up, I would like to get his picture.

I am submitting what appears to be pretty much in the minds of the milk-fat lamb raisers as the required weights for rams of the different breeds. The yearlings and older bucks should be well developed and full fleshed with just a small covering of fat. Lambs could be carrying any amount of fat, the producers might desire for them at marketing time. This good, thrifty or highly fitted condition does not seem

## Standard Weights For Rams

To the National Wool Grower:

I HAVE been a customer at most of the National Ram Sales for many years past. As such customer, I would like to offer some suggestions.

When the breeding season starts in December, the question uppermost in the sheepman's mind is the kind of a lamb crop he will raise. We must think of their weights and other requirements in the qualification of our rams; we want a ram that will produce a heavy shipping lamb, one that is quick-maturing, etc.

The milk-fat lamb producer is constantly making provisions in breeding to have a ewe that will weigh 125 to 130 pounds in good, full flesh and with a very light covering of fat. However, we find when we go out to purchase ewes, the big rank and file will only weigh about 115 to 120 pounds and a number weigh even less. Especially, in recent years, do we find so many cull and home-raised bucks have been used that the weights of the ewes are much reduced from those of previous years. We find the fleeces also much inferior. In order to get the expected results from a breeding ewe, it should weigh as a yearling 110 to 115 pounds, and at maturity from 125 to 130 pounds. To get these weights in ewes,

the bucks used to sire white-faced lambs must be large.

I think I am conservative in stating that all of the milk-fat lamb producers are unable to find for sale mutton-type bucks in sufficient numbers to take care of the demand. We find very few rams carrying weights (bone and lean meat, exclusive of surplus fat) sufficient to insure an 80 or 85-pound lamb in four to four and a half months, which is the longest period of time we have to develop these lambs in Utah and Colorado on the ranges in higher altitudes. Lambing has not been found successful on these ranges before the 12th to 15th of May and the grazing season

### Minimum Weights for Rams

BREED	Ram Lambs (Six Months) Lbs.	Yearlings (18 Months) Lbs.	Twos (30 Months) Lbs.	Threes and Up Lbs.
Hampshires	115-125	180-200	210-220	220-230
Suffolks	120-125	190-210	220-230	230-240
Cotswolds				
Lincolns	110-120	175-190	200-220	215-230
Romneys				
Crossbreds				
Cotswolds				
Lincolns	95-120	180-200	210-220	215-235
Rambouillet				

to interfere with the health of a lamb that is under six or seven months.

I am not attempting to make any remarks or suggestions on the Rambouillet purebred sheep and only discussing the range Rambouillet breeding ewes, which should attain a weight of 125 pounds or better in the fall as mature ewes under range conditions.

I want to compliment the Rambouillet breeders, particularly in Utah, for the improvement in weights and wool qualities of their range ewes since 1900 when the very largest and best bands of range ewes would not exceed 100 to 105 pounds. With an increase in use of larger purebred Rambouillet bucks, outstanding and with extreme length and depth of body, breeders have secured a large increase in size of their range ewes throughout the intermountain country. This increase is from 100 to 130 pounds, or nearly one pound a year.

If any breeders, producers, or growers, have any records as to weights of any and all breeds, I would be extremely interested in obtaining them.

Yours very truly  
Moroni A. Smith

### The First Texas Wool Auction

THE first auction sale of wool to be held in Texas was sponsored by J. M. Lea, representative of Draper and Company, at his warehouse in San Angelo, Texas, on July 18. The offerings totaled 450,000 pounds, of which 200,000 were sold. Up to 26 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents was bid on a small clip of crossbred wool (8,600 pounds) from Corriedale-Delaine and Corriedale-Rambouillet yearlings of the DuWain E. Hughes flock at San Angelo, but the bid was refused, and the lot of wool covered by it was purchased later in the day by Mr. Lea himself at 28 cents a pound, the top for Texas sales of wool this year.

In the auction itself 25 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents was the highest price. It was paid by Joe Blakeny, buyer for Hallowell, Jones & Donald, for a clip of 26,000 pounds grown by M. D. Kennemer.

### Denver and Ogden Wool Auctions

OF THE 6,213,000 pounds of wool offered by Merrion and Wilkins in their auctions opening in Denver on July 31 and closing at Ogden on August 5th, 3,544,629 pounds, or 57.05 per cent, were sold in a price range of 16 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents to 35 cents per pound, the latter figure being paid for quarter blood wools. The average price on the total weight of wool sold was 22.94 cents per pound.

Forty-eight buyers were registered at both Denver and Ogden, with all branches of the trade represented in the purchases and topmakers taking the largest percentage of wools sold. Wool growers, too, were present in larger number than at any preceding auction held by this firm.

The summary of wools sold follows:

Sales of original bag wools totaled 2,237,589 pounds at 16 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 28 cents; average 22.31 cents per pound.

Fine Wool: 467,965 pounds sold within a price range of 18 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 24 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents per pound; average price 21.53 cents.

Half Blood: 323,000 pounds sold from 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 27 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents per pound; average price 23.96 cents.

Three Eighths: 254,195 pounds sold; range of prices, 24 to 28 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; average 25.8 cents per pound.

Quarter Blood: 121,520 pounds sold; range of prices, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 35 cents; average 26.54 cents.

Off Grades: 135,100 pounds sold; range of prices, 7 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents to 26 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; average 14.82 cents per pounds.

### Texas Ram Sales

THE series of Rambouillet ram sales in Texas is now in full swing; Ozona and San Angelo have had theirs and the Eden sale is set for August 8, 9 and 10, with others following. Reports on the Corriedale sale at San Angelo and the Rambouillet sale at Brady the first week in August have not been received.

Ozona turned in some good prices on stud Rambouillets in its sale on June 21. V. I. Pierce of Ozona took

both first and third places in high sales, with \$315 being paid by H. L. Cravens of Brownwood and \$230 by Day & White of Fort Stockton. An entry of John Williams was purchased by J. W. Owens of Ozona at \$275, and A. D. Neal of San Angelo took another of the Williams rams at \$200. Other high sales were: \$140 for a Madsen ram; \$120 for an entry of Claude Owens; \$110 for a ram consigned by Dempster Jones; \$105 for a Miles Pierce, Ozona, ram; \$100 for a ram consigned by the Utah Agricultural College and \$95 for a W. S. Hansen entry.

While bidding at the San Angelo sale on July 25 and 26 was not so spirited as had been looked for and part of the offerings went through the ring unsold, individual consignors report satisfaction with results. The top price, \$155, was paid for a W. D. Candaland & Sons entry by J. W. Field and Percy Turner of Water Valley and J. W. Owens bid up to \$100 for a ram consigned by V. I. Pierce. George L. Beal of Ephraim, Utah, also made good sales, with one ram going at \$90, another at \$80 and a pen of three at \$60 each. An entry of Miles Pierce also sold at \$85.

### Imports of Breeding Sheep

ROBERT BLASTOCK of Filer, Idaho, advises the Wool Grower that he has recently purchased for early delivery the second-prize Hampshire yearling ram at the English Royal Show this year. As a lamb this sheep won first at the Royal and also first and champion at the Salisbury Fair.

King Bros. Company, Laramie, Wyoming, recently received a very high-class Corriedale ram bred by Thomas Bowring of Arrawatta Station, New South Wales, Australia. The fleece of this sheep, which was of 10 months' growth on arrival, was pronounced by Dean Hill of the University of Wyoming one of the finest samples of 56's wool he had ever handled, particularly notable for density and uniformity of crimp.



*Lou Charlebois, President  
Arizona Wool Growers Association*

OWNERS of about one third of the 824,000 sheep shown by government reports as owned in Arizona were on hand at the court room at Flagstaff, Arizona, on July 11. Over 100,000 of the state's sheep are owned by Indians and were not represented at the convention.

Flagstaff is summer headquarters for a large number of the sheep owners of the state, whose flocks annually move up from the Phoenix country to higher areas in the forest reservations for summer grazing. This part of the state's sheep population drops lambs from November to February in the southern area. At this time they are run quite largely on irrigated pastures, though in some seasons of especially good rainfall the public range is largely used.

All of the proceedings of the first convention session, on Tuesday afternoon, were broadcast through the facilities of Station KTAR. Governor R. T. Jones, State Treasurer William Peterson and other state officials appeared on the program. For the most part, their remarks related to the taxation problem. Arizona, like many other states, is facing the results of greatly increased public expenditures for re-

## Arizona's Fifty - Third Convention



*Jerrie W. Lee, Secretary  
Arizona Wool Growers Association*

lief and unemployment payments. At the same time, the assessed valuation of mining and other properties has declined. The income has been maintained by sales and other taxes, but the amount of the property tax is causing bitter complaint from stockmen and others.

President George Wilbur gave an able review of conditions in the sheep industry. He dwelt especially upon the effect of increased rag and cloth imports rendered possible through the reciprocal trade agreement with the United Kingdom. In Arizona, the co-operative wool marketing work is allied with the growers' organization. President Wilbur spoke in complimentary fashion of the service rendered by the National Wool Marketing Corporation to non-consignors as well as to those who employ that selling agency. He reported that spring lamb prices received in Kansas City by Arizonians were quite satisfactory, and were more remunerative than going prices for wool.

One of the principal addresses delivered over the air from the convention was that of Dr. Alfred Atkinson, president of the University of Arizona. He dealt chiefly with the trade agreement program as provided under the Federal Act of 1934. It was explained that since the World War the United States is a creditor rather than a debtor nation, and on that account must receive larger volumes of imports. It was argued that because of this situation, the tariff policy of former years can no longer be adhered to.

A contrary view regarding the trade agreement program was expressed at the same session by Secretary Marshall of the National Wool Growers Association. He argued that the United States could not afford to injure its agricultural producers through importing materials designed to furnish exchange for payments on monies borrowed in New York by other countries. It was asserted that the new trade program was designed to facilitate exports of agricultural surpluses. After five years of operation, the accumulations of cotton, wheat and lard are greater than those of any previous record, and prices much lower. American exchange obtained by foreign countries had been used, it was stated, to purchase war materials, and not for the taking of either agricultural or industrial export materials as was expected by the advocates of the reciprocal trade agreement program.

The Honorable Wayne Thornburg, president of the Arizona Cattle Growers Association, addressed the convention the first day in support of his association's advocacy of the transfer of the Forest Service to the Department of the Interior. Mr. Thornburg thought that such a change was inevitable under the government's reorganization program, and that it would mean the administration of for-

est grazing under specific law rather than by "codes or blue book regulations." The wool growers subsequently opposed the transfer of the Forest Service.

Messrs. Frank C. W. Pooler and James A. Scott of the regional forest office of Albuquerque addressed the convention. The terms of the newly formulated grazing policy were shown as giving greater stability to sheep and cattle permittees. For the Arizona forests, the lower limit on sheep is to be 1200 head, and the upper limit, 4800 head. Eleven of the state's outfits which now run 4800 head on the forest will be given special limits.

E. N. Kavanagh, assistant director of the Division of Grazing, who recently transferred to that office after thirty years in the forest grazing service, explained the attitude and plans of the new setup in the Division of Grazing.

At the well-attended dinner-dance given on Tuesday evening, Honorable William Bourdon, cattleman of Holbrook, Arizona, acted as toastmaster.

The feature of the Wednesday forenoon session was the lamb cutting demonstration and lecture given by M. O. Cullen, director of the Department of Meat Merchandising, National Live Stock and Meat Board.

The Arizona Association regularly makes its closing session an executive one. All members present sat on Wednesday afternoon for a time to receive the Secretary's report and financial statement, and to discuss with the State Land Board, the General Land Office, and the Forest Service, the status of sheep driveways. These driveways are of peculiar importance for the movement to and from the southern lambing grounds. Recently a number of applications for section 15 leases have been filed upon lands reserved for driveway purposes. It was finally decided to ask the Secretary of the Interior to send representatives to go over the situation with sheep owners and officials of the Division of Grazing and the Forest Service.

President Wilbur declined to serve another term as president, and was succeeded by Lou Charlebois of Wickensburg. Mr. Charlebois is one of the

most extensive and successful sheep operators in the state. Former President A. A. Johns and Mr. Wilbur were elected as honorary presidents. The vice presidents are Fred S. Porter of Phoenix, T. J. Hudspeth of Seligman, and Eugene Campbell of Ashfork. The new directors are Ramon Aso, Williams; James E. Babbitt, Flagstaff; J. B. Duerson, Phoenix; John R. Norton, Jr., Phoenix; Mike Ohaco, Wickensburg; Paul H. Versluis, Phoenix; and George H. Wilbur, Mesa.

Among the resolutions of general interest adopted by the convention were the following:

That the Forest Service shall not be transferred from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Interior or the proposed Department of Conservation;

That amendments be secured to the Labor Relations Act, the Wage and Hour Act and the Social Security Act that will clearly exempt from the provisions of each act named all range and ranch labor, including sheep shearers;

That the Department of State make no concessions in wool schedules in any future reciprocal trade agreement and that all new trade agreements contemplated be submitted to the proper committees in Congress for ratification before enactment;

That Arizona sheepmen are unalterably opposed to government ownership of railroads and suggest careful study of regulatory laws looking toward the stabilization of railroads under private ownership;

That legislation be secured to prohibit further encroachment by the federal government upon state's rights in regard to acquisition of additional blocks of land for the protection of game and wildlife, grazing, national parks and other similar purposes;

That assignment be made by the Farm Credit Administration of a fair and equitable value to grazing lands offered as collateral to Land Bank loans;

That opposition continue to the Argentine Sanitary Convention, or to any direct or indirect method, which may be developed by treaty or agreement, permitting imports of livestock from countries infected with foot-and-mouth disease;

That the Arizona Association is opposed to the levying of a process or excise tax on livestock or livestock products and to any further increase in governmental costs, national, state and local, and the resulting tax burden;

That Department of Agriculture take action looking toward the control and extermination of poisonous and noxious weeds upon the range;

That in addition to the present program of range improvement and conservation under the Soil Conservation and Domestic

Allotment Act, the building of fences be included as an approved practice.

Arizona sheepmen also declared by resolution their thanks for the work of those instrumental in obtaining the wool loans through the Commodity Credit Corporation the last two years. "These loans," the resolution stated, "without doubt, have done more to help the wool growers by stabilizing and maintaining a fair wool price at this time than any other move or action within the last decade."

## Prominent Texan Eulogized

TEXAS, and particularly the people of Sanderson, suffered a severe loss in the death of Joseph Kerr on June 29. From his host of friends have come words of praise for the great character and work of this man. From one of these eulogies, signed "Amicus," the following statements are taken:

Words cannot express the loss to Terrell County and West Texas in its social and economic life of a man so marked by traits of human nobleness. As a pioneer merchant and banker in the lands west of the Pecos; the founder of Terrell County, its first judge and the builder of a progressive community—successful as a banker, merchant and livestock warehouseman, he was well known throughout the state and respected, but the qualities that endeared him to his people were his gracious simplicity, and unselfish consideration for others. Men in time of trouble turned to "Mister" Joe and Latin Americans to "Pelo Negro"—in every case the helping hand was extended. Unworthy indeed was the man who failed of his assistance.

No printed rule of life or creed graced the walls of his office—a kindly blue eye, a warm handclasp and an understanding heart framed the noblest creed known to man—friendship. Joe Kerr was a devout man, but never intolerant; a firm Democrat but never a partisan—an ambitious public spirited progressive man, devoid of personal vanities or selfish aims. Men of every creed, ideology and walk of life surrounded him in his businesses—all respected and loved him for the fairness of his outlook and nobleness of character. A man who would have been a great man in any community, he'd have selected to live, he chose West Texas and gave to it unstintingly of his talents to build its social and economic life—to be recognized as one of Texas' truly great livestock men and bankers.

# Colorado Wool Growers' Annual Meeting

**T**HREE was nothing to disturb the elements in the proceedings of the Colorado convention, but needed rains came while the wool growers handled their business at Glenwood Springs, July 26-27-28.

The high range that produces the famous Western Slope lambs was unusually dry this year, but with the recent rainfall the lamb crop is likely to come out at the usual time and with no lack of quality or finish.

This was the 13th annual meeting of the Colorado Wool Growers Association, which was organized on the west side but whose membership and convention turnouts always have included the leading sheepmen located on the eastern side of the Continental Divide.

The state-organization is an affiliation of 19 active local or county associations, the largest being the Routt-Moffat, which provides about one fourth of the membership and finances. All dues are paid to the state body, which returns funds to the locals for their individual activities. The financial report distributed by Secretary Carl Osborn showed dues totaling \$6,000 collected last year. Part of this was paid direct by growers' checks, another part through deductions of two cents per head collected at markets by commission men, and the remainder from the accounts of members whose wool is handled by the Colorado Wool Marketing Association. Colorado always pays its full quota of the budget of the National Wool Growers Association.

In his annual message, President G. N. Winder expressed strong opposition to the idea of moving the Forest Service to the Department of the Interior. Although Colorado is still fighting the proposal to establish upper limits of 2400 head on forest grazing permits, Mr. Winder insisted that no advantage could be expected from putting all use

of government lands by livestock under the Division of Grazing.

Mr. Winder has long been a careful student and ardent advocate of the program for a larger and better distributed consumption of lamb, and for this year has been chairman of the National Association's committee on lamb marketing. This question was well presented and explanation given of the plan for collection of 75 cents per car at the markets to create a special fund for promoting lamb consumption in cooperation with the National Live Stock and Meat Board.

Convention addresses and discussions reflected the rapidly developing demand for lower taxes and economy in government. The President said, "Towns and individuals must learn that public spending must be conducted on the same lines as private spending. The situation will not be cured until voters tell their Congressmen and state legislators that spending and taxes must be reduced."

President Rich of the National Wool Growers Association came out clearly and strongly for stoppage of public spending at the demand of minority groups. He said stockmen could not afford to be complacent over the idea of giving jurisdiction over all federal lands to the Interior Department in view of that department's policy toward the creation of national park areas entirely closed to any form of utilization of resources. Reference was made to the use of public funds and radio time to support the department's desire to establish a park in the King's River Canyon in California.

The Secretary of the American National Live Stock Association, F. E. Mollin, voiced a criticism of the activities of professors in land grant colleges in support of Hull and Wallace programs and theories of trade. "It is unfair," he stated, "for state employees to advocate policies which are detri-

mental to the welfare of the states."

In spite of the 20 trade agreements, Mr. Mollin declared, the agricultural surpluses which the program was devised to lessen are greater than ever and domestic agricultural prices are still below parity. "While paying from the Treasury for reduced production of crops," he said, "the same government turns around and reduces tariff to increase imports of the same commodities."

The Secretary of the National Wool Growers Association showed how far wool and lamb prices of the last nine years have been below those of the preceding twenty. In the usual course of cycles a period of higher prices would have come before now, but since 1930 the rate of lamb slaughter has been 25 per cent higher. Although this amount of lamb has been sold, it appears to have largely been forced upon the market in the New York area where lamb is widely used and the consumers will purchase more but only if the price is low. The need of more lamb consumers in other parts of the country was shown, also that with such small, or absent profits in production, a cut in the wool tariff would mean the same cut in prices and could not be absorbed by wool growers.

Roger Gillis of Texas, as is his customary way, electrified the convention by his caustic recital of the ineffective efforts of the administration to cure the business ills of the last six years. "The plan to enrich the country by spending borrowed money has resulted only in adding 20 billions to our national debt," Mr. Gillis said. He insisted that though conditions are bad and need to be handled courageously, yet they are far from hopeless. Our citizens live on a higher level than those of any other country at any time. His proposals were that farmers and business men should resume full control of their own operations and reduce

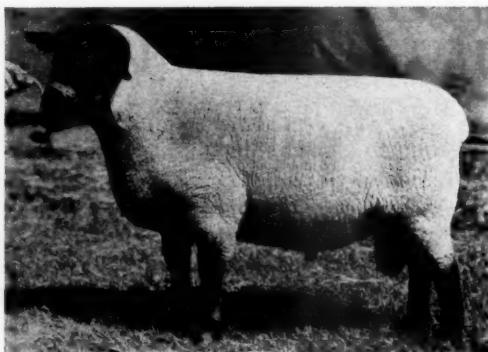
## Imported Suffolk A Prize In Golden Gate Show

*International interest in the Golden Gate Sheep Show on Treasure Island, San Francisco, September 25 to October 2, is indicated by the action of the Suffolk Sheep Society of England in providing one of the top-most rams of the breed as a special prize in the Suffolk Division.*

*The ram pictured was bred by Stuart Paul, who showed him into the championship at Suffolk and Essex and more recently at the Centenary Royal Show at Windsor. The society, of which G. P. Lempiere is the secretary, paid a long price for this ram and when he won the championship at Windsor, it is reported that Frank W. Harding of Waukesha, Wisconsin, made an offer of 100 pounds for him.*

*The plan is to bring him to America in a shipment to be made by T. L. Patrick of Canada. At the Golden Gate he will be awarded to the exhibitor of the first prize pen of five range rams. Chief Fjeldsted of the Division of Livestock on Treasure Island has suggested that the ram be registered under the initials of GGIE.*

*Mr. Patrick is also bringing some imported rams to the National Ram Sale at Salt Lake City, Utah.*



and resist government controlled and planned economy.

Dr. O. B. Jesness, professor of agricultural economics at the University of Minnesota, delivered two addresses. The first was on "The Wool Grower and the Wool Trade." In the main this was an exposition of the academic view of foreign trade and the operation of import duties. His main thesis was that our agriculture requires a recovery of our export outlet for cotton, lard, and wheat and that such can be achieved only through such concessions in duties as will permit larger imports. Questioned as to what commodities should be more freely imported, Dr. Jesness declined to specify, as is customary with academic opponents of the protection policy. As is also customary with his ilk, he seemed to revolt at the idea of the United States' attempting the policy of partial self-sufficiency.

Dr. Jesness's second address had as its subject "Agriculture — Whither Bound." The speaker showed that methods of production control and benefit payments are unlikely to rem-

edy the conditions that such methods were designed to cure. He indicated that high labor and reduced industrial output are, to a large extent, responsible for the farm problem. In lower priced factory articles may lie the best remedy for our business trouble. Labor would be better off with more hours of employment even at a lower hourly wage.

Shorter talks were made by John T. Caine, Chester Blake, L. M. Pexton, and Senator Clair Hotchkiss.

The work of the National Live Stock and Meat Board was well presented by Paul A. Goeser.

Glen Smith, speaking for the Forest Service, said that forage conditions were bad on several Colorado forests and reductions for range protection are inevitable. He said, however, that the extent of reductions would not be gauged on the basis of the range condition in a drought year.

### Official Acts

Mr. Winder declined re-election as president and was succeeded by Mike

Noonen of Kremmling. Mr. Noonen's standing as an organization man is indicated by the fact that since he has been at the head of the Middle Park Association, dues have been paid every year for every sheep in that organization's area.

Reports of six committees were presented at the last session on Friday.

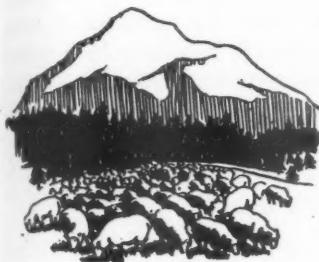
Recommendation for action by the convention as presented by the Forest Service Committee asked that status of grazing permittees be established in law and that in the future permittees be allowed to build up to 6,000 head of sheep by purchase of permitted stock; this instead of the proposed upper limit of 2,400. It was asked that the Colorado legislature empower the Forest Service to reduce numbers of big game where necessary. After debate the report was amended to say that reduction of permits in case of transfer should not be made.

The committee proposed that the convention say that the Forest Service should remain in the Department of Agriculture and such was done. However, the report of the committee on public domain recommended that the convention say that if any changes should be made in jurisdiction over grazing on forests or public domain, there should be consolidation under the Department of the Interior. This served to bring the question into issue. The final standing vote was heavily in favor of the Department of Agriculture.

The same committee made several recommendations for changes in the administration of the Taylor Grazing Act.

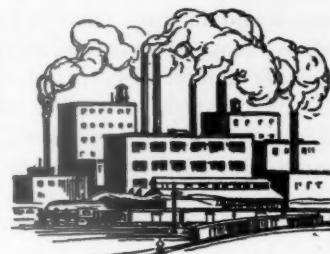
The appointment of a standing committee was asked by the lamb marketing committee to work during the period of June to November each year for better distribution of lambs over the market days of the week and among the various public markets. Opposition to excess fill was expressed and reiteration made of their desire to have commission houses collect 75 cents per car at the markets and feeder buyers a similar amount on country purchases; the fund thus collected to be used for lamb promotion.

# National Wool Marketing Corporation



## News Bulletin

### *Grower Owned and Operated*



#### A Healthy Wool Market

A HEAVY volume of business has been transacted on Summer Street during July. July is usually what is called an "in-between" season. That is to say, manufacturers have received their orders for heavyweight goods to be delivered shortly after Labor Day and have not yet opened their lines for the lightweight season in the spring. The month of July passed has been an exception to the general rule. The movement of wool has embraced all types and character. To be sure, the bulk of the business was done through shipments direct from the country to mills. Such a free movement of wool in the month of July reflects the high rate of consumption that now exists in the worsted branch of the industry. Seldom do we find a wool market in which a bullish attitude so unanimously prevails. Few if any believe wool can lose much ground. True, many do feel that a sharp rise is impossible because existing values are very close to present foreign importing parity. This fact would indicate that prices would remain on a fairly even keel until some marked development takes place in the values of foreign wool.

#### Spectacular Rise In Value of Quarterblood Fleece Wool Outstanding Feature of Market

The outstanding feature of the domestic wool market is the remarkable and almost unprecedented demand for Quarterblood fleece wool. This grade is in very limited supply. Practically no graded wools of this type are to be found on Summer Street. The demand was so great for this type of wool that many mills not accustomed to using medium wool consumed a heavy volume. Strangely enough, many of the manufacturers would not substitute Territory Quarterblood for this grade even though it might be obtained at lower values. Frankly, it has seemed to the writer that Quarterblood Hampshire wool grown in Montana felt just about like Quarterblood Hampshire wool grown in Indiana; nevertheless, the manufacturers do claim that there is a different feel and a different manufacturing quality that made substitution of Territory wools impractical for their use. Government orders for cloth requiring Quarterblood have been responsible to a large degree for its popularity. This applies particularly in England.

#### Well-Grown Fine Wools Commanding Premium

Another peculiarity of the present wool market is found in the premium now being offered for staple wools. Ohio Delaine, a scarce article, is salable around 72 cents and possibly 75 cents, clean basis, and Territory Fine staple, if any were available, would command the same price. For some cause or other, much less staple wool is now produced in Texas and in the United States as a whole than a decade ago. It is obviously impossible for the growers to change grades and types of wool quickly enough to suit the ever-changing demands of the manufacturer. Five years ago little premium was obtainable for staple wool over average French combing and the staple grade was seldom made on Summer Street. Now the demand has changed and staple Fine wool commands a premium. This feature of the market, of course, is applicable to the worsted branch of the industry.

#### Importation of Wastes Said To Be Retarding Woolen Branch of Industry

The woolen division of the industry has not fared so well. Value of the scoured woolen product has not kept pace with the wool market, neither have the orders for this type of goods been forthcoming. This indifference is due in a large measure to the importation of rags and wastes made possible by the reduction of the duty on rags provided by the trade agreement with Britain. The duty of 18 cents was reduced to 9 cents. Much complaint is heard from dealers in woolen wools that garnetted threads and other very useful products are now being brought into this country in ever-increasing quantities. This, of course, cannot help but have an indirect effect on the value of worsted wools.

#### Stocks of Apparel Wool Down From a Year Ago

Consumption is being continued at a very satisfactory rate. The stocks of wool in the hands of dealers and manufacturers are beginning to reflect the continued heavy consumption. A report recently released by the Department of Commerce gives 122,915,000 pounds as the amount of apparel wool in the hands of dealers, topmakers, and manufacturers as of July 1, 1939, as compared with 139,260,000

pounds one year earlier. When consideration is given to the date of July 1, upon which a large percentage of the 1939 clip should be in the hands of dealers and manufacturers, the amount of wool now held is surprisingly small and would indicate that, at the present rate of consumption of about forty-five million pounds grease wool equivalent per month, there would not be enough domestic wool to carry through to another wool clip. Tops (semi-manufactured wool) are also down 17,510,000 pounds as compared with 23,462,000 pounds a year ago.

### *Movement of Domestic Clip a Mystery*

This gives rise to the question that is much discussed on Summer Street, namely, what has become of the 1939 domestic wool clip? It is estimated that 90 per cent of the 1939 wool clip is out of first hands but where it has gone is a mystery. For the most part, you can see right through the public wool warehouses in Boston, for there is little wool being stored there. It is quite certain that three of the largest consumers of wool have taken fewer direct shipments than common. The question that is more often propounded on Summer Street than any other these days is—what has become of the 1939 clip? Those who are in position to know best as to the probable amount taken by each of the mills fail by 90 million pounds to account for the 360 million pounds of wool that has recently been shorn. The answer most frequently given is that the topmakers have acquired much more wool than in previous years. The amount of tops on hand, according to the Department of Commerce, however, is some two million pounds less than one year ago. Therefore, if they have taken such tremendous quantities of wool, the tops must have been shipped right out of their plants to consumption. Some of the manufacturers are now giving considerable thought to possible available supplies of wool during the winter months. One year ago there was about 76 million pounds of wool under the Commodity Credit Corporation loan. This amount manufacturers knew would be available. This year a very small quantity of wool has been placed under the loan, so this source of supply will not be available to the same extent it was one year ago.

### *Top Futures Market Fails as a Forecast of Market Values*

To further complicate the wool and textile industry, we find that the top futures market has failed consistently, and still fails, to accurately forecast the value of grease wool. There is much wool yet to be delivered on those April and March contracts at 61@62 cents clean. It is stated that no deliveries have been made on some substantial contracts. The manufacturers or topmakers who purchased these contracts in good faith expected delivery of the specified wools in June and July and contracted for the sale of the top product. Now the dealers are in some cases failing to deliver. They in turn are unable to deliver the tops they have sold to the spinners. The spinners are crowding the topmakers, and the topmakers are crowding

the dealers for the fulfillment of their contracts. The schedule of the commission combing plants has been greatly disturbed and the whole situation, so far as the Boston wool trade is concerned, is not a happy one. However, the situation is not without a bright side. In many cases wool growers have been benefited through relatively high prices for their clips because of the very embarrassing position some of the dealers now find themselves in as a result of their early contracts.

### *Current Values*

We feel that many wool market quotations are rather deceptive, although they do not intend to be so. At the beginning of almost every wool market report we find Ohio quoted and graded Territory Fine Staple quoted. These two grades are relatively small and should not command such a prominent place in market quotations. The bulk of the wool is of the French combing No. 4 classification. Probably not more than 15 per cent of the Territory Fine wool would classify as strictly staple according to the government classification. As stated above, this type of wool commands a premium and is quotable today at about 72 cents clean. Class 4 Fine and Fine Medium or French combing length, which embraces by far the highest percentage of the Territory Fine wool clip, is quoted about 67 cents clean and heavy weights of wool were transferred to mills direct from the growers at this figure last week (the last week in July). From 68@69 cents was secured for clean values based on top and noil shrinkage, which averaged about 1½ to 2 per cent higher than the straight commercial shrinkage. Half-blood has not been a favored grade, although the market has strengthened so that present quotations are around 65 cents for Territory, possibly a little less for Fleece wool. Three-eighths grade has done pretty well. Two weeks ago 60 cents clean was considered a good price. Today 62 cents is obtainable and many are holding their good Three-eighths at 64 cents clean. Quarterblood Territory is strong. Early in the season considerable quantity of this type was sold at 52 cents. Fifty-six cents clean is now bottom, with 58@59 cents having been secured in many cases. Of course, the highlight of the whole market situation is still the Quarterblood Fleece and manufacturers are reluctant indeed to turn to Territory Quarterblood as a substitute. Three-eighths Fleece wool is not wanted, and strange to say the Fleece, or farm state, wools from the Hampshire, Shropshire and the Down breeds have seemed to run well to Three-eighths this year, much to the disgust of manufacturers seeking Quarterblood. The reason for the Down breeds producing a higher percentage of Three-eighths is probably the result of the colleges and breeding associations' emphasis on the compact type of sheep that will produce early fat lambs. Bright Quarterblood Fleeces from Michigan and Ohio have been sold in this market at 32@33 cents, with Kentucky and Virginia commanding 34@35 cents.

As a matter of comparison, we list below the government quotations of even date:

### Quotations on Graded Territory Wools — Week Ending Friday, July 28, 1939

	Boston Prices Scoured Basis	Grease Equivalents Based Upon Arbitrary Shrinkage Percentages (1)	Shrink and Grease Equivalent	Shrink and Grease Equivalent	Shrink and Grease Equivalent
Fine Combing (Staple)	\$ .72-.74	(63%) \$ .27-—	(65%) \$ .25-.26	(68%) \$ .23-.24	
Fine French Combing	.66-.69	(64%) .24-.25	(66%) .22-.23	(69%) .20-.21	
Fine Clothing	.62-.64	(65%) .22-—	(68%) .20-—	(71%) .18-.19	
½ Blood Combing (Staple)	.67-.69	(58%) .28-.29	(60%) .27-.28	(64%) .24-.25	
½ Blood French Combing	.64-.66	(59%) .26-.27	(61%) .25-.26	(65%) .22-.23	
½ Blood Clothing	.60-.62	(60%) .24-.25	(62%) .23-.24	(66%) .20-.21	
¾ Blood Combing	.60-.62	(53%) .28-.29	(55%) .27-.28	(58%) .25-.26	
¾ Blood Clothing	.55-.57	(54%) .25-.26	(56%) .24-.25	(59%) .23-.—	
¼ Blood Combing	.56-.58	(50%) .28-.29	(52%) .27-.28	(55%) .25-.26	
Low ¼ Blood	.54-.56	(45%) .30-.31	(47%) .29-.30	(50%) .27-.28	
Common and Braid	.53-.55	(44%) .30-.31	(46%) .29-.30	(49%) .27-.28	

(1) In order to present scoured basis prices in terms of greasy wools scoured basis market prices have been converted to grease basis equivalents. Conversions have been made for various shrinkages representative of light, average, and heavy shrinking wools of the different length groups quoted.

### Wool Goods Demand Broadens

WITH wool markets stronger, trading in wool goods the week ended August 5 showed signs of expanding, according to the New York Wool Top Exchange Service. There was more inquiry for specialty cloths, and buyers of tropical worsteds and other summer materials, convinced that prices will remain at the recently advanced levels, showed a disposition to shape up commitments covering part of their needs for the next few months. Efforts to shade prices of gabardines were unsuccessful, and some business was reported taken at the higher levels named a few weeks ago. The report further states:

Mills continued to operate actively, and several, particularly those specializing in women's coatings and dress goods, stepped up operations. Business in overcoatings was disappointing, but some mills managed to keep equipment employed on Army and Marine Corps orders for fairly substantial amounts of these goods. The tone of the market was encouraging, in that piece good distributors and clothing manufacturers agreed that advance business for fall was better than in some years and that stocks in retail hands were the lightest in a long time. Stores ended the spring-summer season with practically no stocks to speak of, and have already placed substantial orders for fall. Some clothing manufacturers already have about 30 per cent more business in hand than at this time last year.

Demand for men's wear was concentrated chiefly on the summer goods which were

opened recently. The new lines were actively sampled, and some business was taken on tropical worsteds. Buyers balked at paying the comparatively high prices quoted on gabardines. Fabrics of this type are difficult to make, and the advances merely reflect recent rises in labor costs. Duplicate orders for fall materials continued to flow into mill offices in good volume, with the result that a number of mills have enough business on their books to maintain the current rate of operations until the beginning of the last quarter. There was a brisk call for specialty cloths to be used in ensemble clothing. Topcoatings sold in fair-sized amounts. Men's sweaters were more active, and prices were marked up on a few lines.

Demand for women's coatings was better, and additional business was booked on dress goods. Fabrics suitable for children's wear were in brisk demand, and a number of mills specializing in these cloths have about sold up their production for the season. Prices were strong throughout.

More business was written on outerwear. Blankets sold in sizable amounts. Automobile fabrics were more active.

### Misleading Fabric Labels

THE A. Nash Company, also trading as Schaefer Tailoring Company has entered an agreement with the Federal Trade Commission that in connection with the sale and distribution of men's clothing it would cease representing the principal fabrics used in the manufacture of its clothing as "Wool," "All Wool," "Pure Wool," "Woolen," "Fleece," or "Worsted," when such fabrics are not wholly composed of wool.

### Recent Wool Sales in the West

TEXAS wools have been moving rapidly during recent weeks and a large part of this year's wool clip has moved. At the middle of July, buyers estimated that the total poundage of wool still unsold was 31,076,000, but since then the transactions in large volumes reported must have cut that figure down considerably.

This year's high figure on Texas wools is 28 cents paid for 8,600 pounds of 12-months' crossbred wool on July 18, while numerous sales of 12-months' wool are reported in the 23 to 26-cent range. The season's record on 8-months' wool is 24 cents paid on July 21 for 138,000 pounds of Rambouillet wool.

Reports have been received of sales of 38,550 fleeces in Idaho in a range of 20½ to 23 cents, with the majority of sales at 22 cents a pound.

Up to 24¼ cents was paid during July for Montana wools. Sales reported from that state covered 110,400 fleeces and 3,000,000 pounds grown in Madison County, the latter volume selling at 22 cents a pound. There were three sales at 24 cents or better and with the exception of three sales around 22 cents, all other transactions were around the 23-cent mark.

In Wyoming 125,300 fleeces were reported sold in a price range of 18½ to 23 cents.

# The Lamb Markets

## Lamb Market Statistics for July

1939	Receipts at 13 Markets (1) Salable	F. I. Slaughter 27 Centers (2) Weekly	Top Prices Live Lambs Chicago	Top Prices Western Dressed Lamb Denver	Top Prices Western Dressed Lamb New York
July 3	41,400		\$10.40	\$ 9.85	\$22.00
Holiday (No market)					
July 5	52,400		10.40	9.85	21.50
July 6	40,340		10.50	9.85	21.50
July 7	32,800		10.60	10.00	22.00
		218,597			
July 10	64,200		10.25	9.75	22.00
July 11	50,500		9.90	9.50	22.00
July 12	38,700		9.40	9.50	22.00
July 13	33,700		9.25	9.25	20.00
July 14	27,000		9.35	9.50	20.00
		279,013			
July 17	52,700		9.65	9.65	20.00
July 18	45,500		9.65	9.50	20.00
July 19	34,500		9.75	9.50	20.00
July 20	46,600		9.65	9.50	20.00
July 21	38,200		9.60	9.25	20.00
		253,634			
July 24	54,400		9.40	9.50	20.00
July 25	77,400		9.35	9.35	20.00
July 26	52,100		9.10	9.25	20.00
July 27	49,360		9.20	9.35	20.00
July 28	42,200		9.20	9.25	20.00
		283,182			

(1) Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Denver, Ft. Worth, Indianapolis, Kansas City, National Stockyards, Ill., Omaha, Sioux City, So. St. Joseph, So. St. Paul, Ogden, Utah.

(2) New York City, Newark, and Jersey City; Philadelphia and Baltimore; Cincinnati and Cleveland and Indianapolis; Chicago; National Stock Yards and E. St. Louis; St. Louis; Kansas City; So. St. Joseph, Wichita, Oklahoma City, Ft. Worth; Omaha; St. Paul, Madison and Milwaukee; Sioux City; Albert Lea and Austin, Minn.; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Ft. Dodge, Mason City, Marshalltown, Ottumwa, Storm Lake and Waterloo, Iowa.

## Monthly Slaughter Under Federal Inspection for First Seven Months, 1939, 1938, 1937

	1939	1938	1937
January	1,455,711	1,552,017	1,700,006
February	1,360,964	1,423,533	1,315,303
March	1,473,069	1,427,623	1,311,638
April	1,224,336	1,424,933	1,334,402
May	1,401,475	1,550,041	1,370,539
June	1,392,098	1,485,386	1,425,377
July	1,399,064	1,461,255	1,390,365
Totals	9,706,717	10,324,788	9,847,630

RECTION in every phase of the live stock market, generated by a variety of adverse but fortuitous circumstances, injected confusion at the midsummer season.

Nothing wearing hides, bristles or wool evaded the crash. Lambs declined \$1 per hundred in a few days; cattle \$2 to \$3 per hundred and hogs \$1. At the bottom of this slump, when bearish energy in processing circles flagged, all markets were on soft footing. Adversity was generated by previous high meat cost, at least to the ultimate consumer, retail prices, in conformity with custom, failing to respond to a slump in wholesale quotations. Inedible fats, destined for the "soaper" outlet, were neglected, owing to cheap lard. In the entire list of animal products, only wools and hides evaded the debacle.

Denver's swelling weekly contribution relieved Chicago killers of hard picking at mid-July; the Middle South filled Atlantic seaboard markets, although corn belt, or native lambs, wallowing in lush pastures and making the cheapest gains in trade history, did not crowd the mourners. A constant stream of fed Texas yearlings did substitute duty. Another stream of California drought-refuge lambs from corn belt feed lots ran out late in July when they ceased to be a factor. Early arrivals of new-crop lambs from the Northwest received a cordial reception, most of them Idahos and Washingtons which were lightly sorted, feeders getting few of the throw-outs as killers could use them to advantage.

No bullish opinion exists in trade circles concerning the August to December outlook for fat lamb prices. That fat and feeder grades will sell close together is a foregone conclusion. The feed situation favors the feeder; cheap gains are assured as western lambs running on grass cost practically nothing. What corn will be worth is

anybody's guess. Crop dopesters, private and official, are shooting at a  $2\frac{1}{2}$  billion bushel crop, with half a billion or more bushels for good measure. Gradually the price drops to new low levels, with few outlets. Storage is at a premium, holders realizing that carrying over a large percentage of one crop may be a price stabilizer; three crops is a nag of a different hue. A pet phrase, "ever normal granary," has become a by-word. Possibly, a drought next year would partly solve the disposal problem. And in addition to corn, there is a wealth of other feed, soy beans, hay of various kinds, silage and small grains.

On the last session in July, the \$9 quotation on choice lambs was eliminated at Chicago; previously that figure had disappeared at western markets. Eastern prices were practically on a parity with Chicago, making allowance for freight. From \$10.25 to \$10.60 early in July, the trading basis dropped to \$8.50@8.75 at the month-end when \$8.60 took choice Idahos. The last half of July developed a debacle, the feeder end declining 50 cents per hundred.

At this writing, the visible supply of eastern lambs has been whittled down. Tennessee was practically all in by August 1. Kentucky loadings had diminished perceptibly, but both Virginias still had plenty of lambs to throw into the eastern market hopper and Missouri had not shot its wad. Native lambs from Kansas, where boosters have been energetically stimulating production, reported numerously at Kansas City, and Omaha reported a gob of westerns. Native, or farm-grown lambs in the corn belt have been held back to make cheap gains on the theory that the market is pounding on bottom and that dry sections in Oregon, Idaho, Utah, Nevada and Colorado will develop a comeback opportunity. Texas, the conspicuous delinquent of the season, is furnishing only a modicum of meat, but sending a procession of feeding lambs out of the San Angelo country everywhere, including Missouri, Colorado, Iowa, Michigan, Oklahoma, Illinois and Nebraska. Killers take the position that there will be plenty of fat or half-fat lambs all through the

## Comparative Prices Live and Dressed Sheep and Lambs

### CHICAGO AVERAGE LIVE LAMB PRICES

Week Ended:	July 29, 1939	July 22, 1939	July 30, 1938
<b>Spring Lambs:</b>			
Choice <sup>1</sup>	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ 9.44
Good and Choice	9.09	9.46	9.08
Medium and Good	8.10	8.56	8.22
Common	7.14	7.45	7.02
<b>Ewes:</b>			
Good and Choice	3.32	3.24	3.50
Common and Medium	2.25	2.25	2.62

### NEW YORK AVERAGE WESTERN DRESSED LAMB PRICES

Choice—38 lbs. down	\$19.50	\$19.50	\$19.40
Good—38 lbs. down	18.00	18.00	18.50
Medium—All weights	15.85	16.00	16.70
Common—All weights	13.30	13.50	15.00

<sup>1</sup>Closely Sorted

season. A few weeks back, their slogan was "Get 'em down"; this has been amended to "Hold 'em down."

All dressed markets are bad performers. Killers contend that all they process lambs for is to hold their trade. Wholesale prices of dressed lamb have declined 13 per cent, but this means nothing as the ultimate consumer has derived scant benefit. Other foods are in keen and successful competition. Packers are pulling up hog droves around  $5\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound, Chicago basis, with the usual differentials and consumers are going to cheap pork greedily. Poultry and all dairy products are constantly seeking new "lows."

If the dressed lamb market is as slumpy as wholesalers report, it is in a bad way, 17@18 cents per pound taking desirable carcasses at the Atlantic seaboard. A time may come when chain stores will push lamb again. Under existing conditions, it lacks selling force. Chain stores furnish the major lamb advertising publicity; recently it practically disappeared from their week-end lineage. Ad writers played up food commodities in which they bagged maximum profits, particularly

fresh and cured pork, "hot dogs" and many other varieties of sausage, poultry, cheese and canned meats, including a heavy poundage of Polish ham and South American canned beef. Fresh beef is in little better position than lamb with respect to advertising, only the cheaper grades getting mention. Processor advertising is written to attract consumer attention to brands and package goods, a category in which lamb and beef have a minor place as they cannot be identified at the final distribution stage.

So far feeders have had the short end of the run, as "outs" from western lamb bands are mainly killers. A hue and cry is that fat and feeding lambs are selling too close together to justify the investment. Doubtless many potential feeders are waiting for adjustment, meaning cheaper lambs, but that demand is enormous and will be assertive later in the season. But for rank pastures and cheap corn, feeders would have laid out of the July market; they exhibit indecision now, but sooner or later, a buying rush is inevitable. Expectancy seldom reaches the fruition stage. Probably the dollar break in

**SUFFOLKS**

I am offering in this year's National Ram Sale  
3 single stud ram lambs  
1 pen of 5 registered ram lambs

These lambs were sired by an Earl of Ellesmere ram. They are well built, heavy boned and a good masculine type. Your inspection of these entries is invited.

**R. E. THOMAS**

R.F.D., Heber City, Utah

SHEEPMEAN'S BOOKS  
For Sale by the National Wool Grower  
509 McCornick Building,  
Salt Lake City, Utah

**THE AMERICAN  
SUFFOLK SHEEP SOCIETY****MERITS OF SUFFOLK SHEEP**

Early maturity, hardness, lean meat, and fecundity. Suffolk rams are excellent for crossing. Produce high quality market lambs at early age.

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First Vice President—Howard Vaughn, Dixon, California  
Second Vice President—George Q. Spencer, Payson, Utah  
Secretary-Treasurer—C. W. Hickman, Moscow, Idaho  
Directors—R. E. Thomas, Duchesne, Utah; George B. Mann, Woods Cross, Utah; S. P. Neilson, Nephi, Utah

For History of the Breed, List of Members, Pedigree Blanks, Etc., Address the Secretary.

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ALWAYS  
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ATTRACTIVE  
HEAVY  
PROFITABLE  
LAMBS

See Our Consignment at the National Ram Sale

**HOWARD VAUGHN**  
DIXON, CALIF.

**SUFFOLKS**

My consignment to the National Ram Sale:  
1 three-year-old Stud and  
15 Range Rams  
These rams have received excellent care and  
should give good service.  
**JOHN J. WOLTON**  
FONTENELLE, WYOMING

**SUFFOLKS**

See My Entries in the National Ram Sale:  
1 Pen of 5 Registered Rams  
1 Pen of 15 Yearling Range Rams  
**TRACY W. HESS**  
Farmington, Utah

**SUFFOLKS**

We will have a carefully selected offering of rams at the National Ram Sale. All sired by the Grand Champion Ram of the 1939 Ogden Live Stock Show.  
**S. P. NIELSEN & SONS**  
NEPHI, UTAH

**SUFFOLKDALE  
MEADOWS**

Come to  
The National Ram Sale  
and  
Inspect Our Entries Closely.

**Tom L. Patrick**

Ilderton, Ontario, Canada

feeding lambs many are waiting for will resemble the core of the school boy's apple: "There ain't going to be no core to this apple."

Anyhow the "waiters" are on the job. Ohio is complaining again, recalling the strike in that quarter a year ago when a "round robin" to pay not to exceed \$7 laid down was signed. A recent gathering at Columbus took a pessimistic view of the winter lamb market, deciding that unless feeders could be delivered at \$7.50@8 per hundred, they would stay out of the game this season. This is merely a gesture unless they take Texas lambs. Last year they deliberated in the same manner; then a majority paid "the market." The writer received the following document from the Ohio disaffection center:

Your statement in the July National Wool Grower pledging corn belt feeders to pay a price of \$8.25-8.50 for feeding lambs this Fall is indeed interesting and causes us to assume that you have a knowledge of outlets and prices for fat lambs this winter that are not now common knowledge in this territory.

The economic situation is not good in the East according to all information I have. Livestock prices are now declining regularly, especially hogs, with little or no prospect for improvement due to the cycle of production. A lot of feeders, including many experienced ones, have already arranged and are arranging to short feed cattle, with the result that there is likely to be a heavy supply in this territory of medium quality short fed cattle at prices that do not now seem too promising.

In view of these and other pertinent facts, it will be of interest to have you advise us why you think fat lambs can be marketed at a price that will warrant the feeders in this territory paying \$8.50 for feeder lambs. Representative lamb feeders of Ohio are meeting in Columbus on July 27th to consider this very problem and it will be of interest to them and it is, therefore, desired that you furnish this information to us so we can furnish it to them at their conference Thursday.

The answer to this is that stock cattle cost more than lambs; that the economic situation has little to do with the case and that the writer has no assurance that feeding lambs will show a profit next winter. An Illinois operator who took 6,600 of the Snyder (Montana) lambs late in July at \$7.25 at the loading point, made this remark: "I have no assurance that they will

(Continued on page 30)

## Waldo Hills Stock Farm

### SUFFOLKS

The record made by my Rams at the National Ram Sales Bespeaks Their High Quality. This year I am bringing an especially nice lot:

#### 3 STUD RAMS

#### 30 RANGE RAM LAMBS

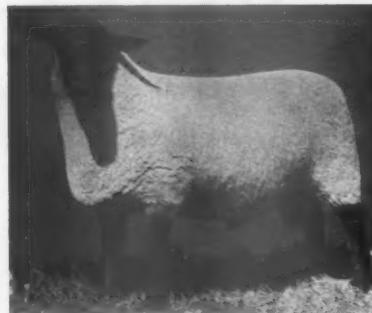
Your Inspection of Them is Solicited

**FLOYD T. FOX**

SILVERTON, OREGON

## SUFFOLKS

Ram Lambs — Yearling Rams  
Purebred Ewes and Lambs



One of my Sires. Purchased for \$600  
in the National Ram Sale.

I have been breeding the best Suffolk stud rams obtainable during the past 19 years and my offerings show the results of this careful selection.

MICHAEL BARCLAY, Blackfoot, Idaho

## Foothills Farm Hampshires

We bought the Foothills Farm and the larger part of his famous stock from Frank Brown.

#### WE ARE OFFERING

50 RAM LAMBS  
at the National Ram Sale,

All bred by Frank Brown

These lambs are sired by an imported ram brought from England in recent years by Frank Brown and Sons. They have been on grain feed for the past month, are well grown and in excellent condition to give satisfactory service.

Our Constant Aim Is to Improve the Herd.

#### Quality Speaks for Itself

We invite you to look our ram lambs over before the sale.

## FOOTHILLS FARM

CARLTON, OREGON

Alfred Brettauer, George von Bachmayr, Operators

## RANGE RAISED HAMPSHIRE RAMS

*IN LOTS OR CARLOADS*



## MT. HAGGIN LAND AND LIVESTOCK COMPANY

ANACONDA, MONTANA

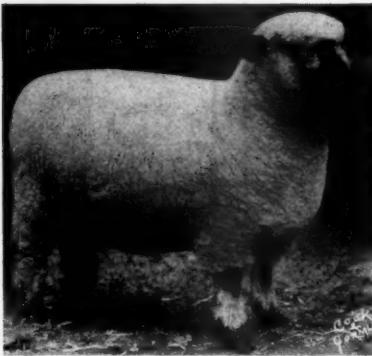
## CORRIEDALES AND HAMPSHIRE

See My Consignment at the National Ram Sale

**MALCOLM MONCREIFFE, Prop.**

Polo Ranch, Big Horn, Wyo.

JOE GLIGOREA, Manager



Hampshire Ewe Lamb, 2nd at Pacific International, 1938; 2nd in open class at Chicago International, 1938; 1st and champion Hampshire Association Specials and American-raised Hampshire. Chicago International, 1938.

**HAMPSHIRE RAMS**  
One or a Carload  
**ROBERT BLASTOCK**  
Filer, Idaho

**HAMPSHIRE**  
Few Choice Rams for Sale  
Inspect My Entries in the  
National Ram Sale.  
**ALBERT PEARSON**  
OAKLEY, UTAH

**HAMPSHIRE SHEEP**  
Stud and Range Rams

Be sure to Inspect Our Consignment  
at the

National Ram Sale

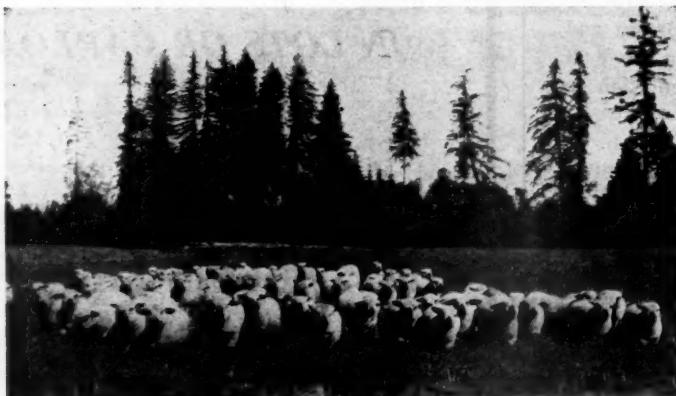
**J. G. S. HUBBARD & SONS**  
CORVALLIS, OREGON

### HAMPSHIRE RAM LAMBS

Our rams trace to Commander, Blendworth Basildon, Herriod Topper and Mt. Haggin Breeding.

See Our Consignment at the National Ram Sale

OUR  
LAMBS  
ON  
PASTURE



**R. W. HOGG & SONS**  
SALEM, OREGON

### The Lamb Markets

(Continued from page 28)

make a dollar; if I thought cattle a better proposition I would not have made the purchase, but I have a feed surplus and am making two bets."

Thousands of others are in the same fix. Ohio feeders got nowhere with their "strike" a year ago and it is doubtful, if the entire state put up the bars against western lambs, that cost would be influenced. With Texas lambs costing 6½ cents in the San Angelo area and growers disposed to take them off the market since a few freshets came along, northwestern lambs at 7@7¼ cents are well worth the money and it is doubtful if they will realize less as growers are not ignorant of their strategic position. As with poker, lamb feeding has the fascination of an uncertain draw.

Anyhow the Texas crop is away short. During the first half of the year Fort Worth handled 330,000 fewer sheep and lambs than in the same period of 1938. Another thing worth considering is that the advertised conspicuous thin end of the northwestern crop has been shrunk by favorable physical conditions since the ominous threat of repetition of the 1936 drought appeared in May. Distressed flocks in the West have been moved to grass, not only averting serious mortality but putting thousands of lambs that would otherwise have been worthless for the meat rail, in condition where killers can utilize them, which they will, as they will be available low enough to make a turnover profitable.

Far western lambs taken to Montana have done phenomenally well. On the Blackfoot Reservation, at Browning, they are fat; other thousands are running in the lower Yellowstone country and getting along in the same manner. As feeders will make their big play on light lambs, the 75-pound-and-up kinds will interest killers. A prospect exists that feeders and fat lambs will sell at or close to parity before the season is over.

Early bought lambs under such physical conditions as at present are good investment. A pasture develop-

(Continued on page 37)

# With the Women's Auxiliaries



Miss Iris Brennan, Del Rio, Texas, as Miss Wool and Mohair at the New York Fair.

The distinction of wearing a gown made of the same sheer woolen that made up the frock presented to Queen Elizabeth of England for her visit to the United States was Iris Brennan's when she participated in the Parade of States at the New York World's Fair during the national convention of the Women's Benefit Association.

Miss Brennan was designated Miss Wool and Mohair for the pageant on July 18 at New York. She was a delegate of the Del Rio, Texas, chapter of the Women's Benefit Association.

Material for the Del Rioan's costume was provided by the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association and its Auxiliary.

Miss Brennan is a daughter of Mrs. W. E. Turner of Del Rio and is employed in the office of the Producers Wool and Mohair Company.

## OPEN LETTER

WITH summer in full swing and nearly all chapters of the auxiliary recessed until fall, there is a scarcity of auxiliary news this month. This looks like a good opportunity for your correspondent to say a few words about this section—our part of the Wool Grower magazine.

We wish to thank those loyal supporters who continue to send in reports of their meetings month after month and urge them to continue doing so. However, we want to invite many who are not now participating in this work, to do so. We also want to say just a little about the material.

While we do enjoy getting reports of your meetings which tell largely of the musical program, luncheon, officers presiding, etc., we note usually the main business of these meetings is passed over with a brief comment. We would suggest that you elaborate as much as possible on the business of the day—any projects you are carrying out or have in mind—and then add, of course, those other items that personalize your articles, such as musical programs, hostesses, officers, and so on.

We have often received reports where it was stated such and such a project was contemplated or put into action. Then we heard no more about it. It would be interesting to all of us to hear just how these projects were put over and what the final outcome was in each case. After all, the paramount aim of the auxiliary is to promote the sheep and wool industry and anything that we, either singly or as a group, do to call attention to the fact that we, as a unit, are benefiting the industry, should be brought to light through these pages. We would like to suggest that if at any of your conventions or other meetings, you have given a topic of special significance to us, you secure a copy and the permission of the author to use it. There are

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY SUPPLY FARM

### STRATHMORE -- ALBERTA

Offers to American Sheep Breeders at the National Ram Sale, Registered Rams from Our Own Breeding and Imported Blood Lines.

### SUFFOLKS

3 Single Stud Rams  
1 Pen—5 Yearling Stud Rams  
1 Pen—10 Yearling Range Rams  
1 Pen—5 Range Ram Lambs

### HAMPSHIRE

1 Single Stud Ram  
1 Pen—5 Yearling Stud Rams  
**WE INVITE YOUR INSPECTION OF THESE OFFERINGS**

JOCK STEPHEN, Shepherd  
Strathmore, Alberta  
J. McCULLOCH, Supt. of Agriculture  
Calgary, Alberta

## HAMPSHIRE

The Hardy, Husky, Handsome Sheep. Raise Them for Mutton and Profit. Market Lambs in 100 Days.

For hardiness of constitution, strength and vigor of lambs, quick development and fitness for market, the Hampshire stands at the top. Illustrated booklet and breeders' list on request.

#### WRITE

American Hampshire Sheep Association

72 WOODLAND AVE. DETROIT, MICH.  
Helen Tyler Belote, Secretary

Malcolm Moncreiffe, Pres. Big Horn, Wyo.

## SHROPSHIRE

are popular with more farmers than any other breed of sheep in the World.

At the present rate of filing there will be, when the Association celebrates its 60th ANNIVERSARY IN 1944

1,000,000 pedigrees of pure-bred Shropshire sheep on file.

More than 10,000 members are enrolled.

THE AMERICAN SHROPSHIRE REGISTRY ASSOCIATION

LAFAYETTE, INDIANA

Gavin McKerrow, Pres. J. M. Wade, Sec'y-Treas.

many of our members who would enjoy reading these talks even if they were denied the privilege of hearing them given.

Please accept these hints in the same vein they were given—to add to the interest and value of the women's section of the Wool Grower magazine. And may the summer be a pleasant interlude for all our readers.

Your Correspondent

## Yakima, Washington Chapter Prepares Program

TENTATIVE plans for an especially interesting series of programs were outlined last month when members of the wool growers' auxiliary held a brief business session at their annual picnic in Eschbach Park. Reading the program plans for the chairman, Mrs. Victor Crowe, who was out of town, was Mrs. E. K. Foltz.

Among the highlights in next year's schedule will be the pre-convention session in January; an outstanding educational program devoted to a study of wool; and the annual past presidents' day in February. The fall season will begin September 15.

About 50 wool growers and the auxiliary members from the valley attended the auxiliary's annual outing. Special guests were Thomas Lynch, a representative of the Farmers' Union Commission Company of Chicago, and Chester Churchill of Ellensburg. Following the one o'clock picnic lunch was a stunt program arranged by Mrs. W. A. Roberts and Mrs. Foltz. A wiener roast in the evening climaxed the day's events.

Material for this department should be sent to the National Press Correspondent, Mrs. Emory C. Smith, Fruitland, Utah.

GET YOUR REQUIREMENTS IN RAMS  
at the

## National Ram Sale

AUGUST 22-23, 1939

Union Stock Yards, North Salt Lake  
List of Entries Shown on Page 10

## ROMELDALE RAMS



Breed the three (3) way to market for Choice Fat Lambs, Top Feeder Lambs, and Select Ewe Lambs for replacement or sale.

**50 Registered and Purebred Rams at the National Ram Sale.**

**A. T. SPENCER & SONS**  
Gerber, California

**BE SURE TO SEE**  
Our Herd of Range Raised  
**SUFFOLK-HAMPSHIRE RAM LAMBS**  
at the 1939 National Ram Sale

**WM. NICHOLAS**

**FOR SALE**  
**100 Head**

**PURE BRED**  
**SUFFOLK EWES**

**Ages: One to Five Years**

- at -

**HAYDEN, COLORADO**

**ISADORE BOLTON**

**SUFFOLKS**  
The World Renowned Breed  
For Early Fat Lambs—Mature Early

A very hard, prolific breed. The ewes are heavy milkers and the lambs grow very rapidly, being easy feeders. Excellent for cross-breeding.

For literature and list of breeders, Write

**National Suffolk Sheep Assn.**

F. J. MOLINE, Sec'y  
Chicago, Ill.

Record Bldg. Union Stock Yards

**YEARLING RANGE RAMS****FOR SALE**

Ten Corriedales  
Five Suffolk-Hampshires  
Bred and Fed for Service  
For price, etc., contact

**M. C. NAEGLE, Cornish, Utah**

**CORRIE DALES**  
**The Dual Purpose Breed**

On the hooks, they give a delicious quality, high dressing, heavy loined carcass.

In the bag, a heavy weight, light shrinking, long stapled, premium priced fleece.

For Greater Profits: Breed Corriedales. Write for new booklet and list of breeders.

**National Corriedale Sheep****Association**

F. J. MOLINE, Sec'y.  
Record Bldg., Union Stock Yards  
Chicago, Ill.

**CORRIE DALE INC.**

Breeders of Corriedale sheep exclusively since 1918

**HERBERT T. BLOOD, Pres.**  
280 S. Santa Fe Dr. Denver, Colo.

**LINCOLN AND LINCOLN-  
RAMBOUILLET  
CROSSBRED RAMS**

See Our Consignment in the National Ram Sale:

**One Single Stud Lincoln Ram****One Pen of 5 Registered Lincoln Rams****16 Lincoln-Rambouillet Range Rams**

**MARK B. HANSON**

Spanish Fork, Utah

**American Corriedale Association**  
Incorporated 1916—Fine Service Ever Since

Life membership \$10—Registry 50c—Transfers 25c All memberships and half of registry fees are used for breed promotion. We keep a complete progeny record and have as members the leading State and Federal agencies in the U. S. Pres., Herbert T. Blood, Denver, Colo.; Vice Pres., L. L. Crane, Santa Rosa, Calif.; Director, J. H. King, Laramie, Wyo.; Secretary-Treasurer, Fredric S. Hultz, 1007 Sheridan St., Laramie, Wyo.

**ADVISORY**

B. F. Creech, Morgantown, West Virginia; J. M. Jones, College Station, Texas; John Toliver, Fort Collins, Colorado; R. W. Phillips, McMinnville, Oregon; Stanley Smith, Dubois, Idaho; H. D. Mitchell, Cimarron, New Mexico; Howard Miller, Kanesaw, Nebraska; M. H. Karker, Barrington, Illinois; A. C. Gould, Estelline, South Dakota. For booklet, address the secretary.

**Status of Fabric Legislation**

(Continued from page 7)

Mr. SCHWARTZ. In an explanatory manner, other information may be put on the label which will not violate the statement of percentages and the different classes of fibers required elsewhere in the bill.

Mr. WALSH. May I ask the Senator if there is any provision in the bill which would permit markings to be used to indicate to any purchaser of wool when it is fabricated the relative quality and kind of wool contained in the fabric?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. There are trade terms, of course. Wool is divided by trade terms into perhaps 15 or 20 classifications. That is true also of reworked wool.

Mr. WALSH. Why could we not put in this bill those 15 or 20 terms, so that when one bought a piece of cloth he would have before him the trade term for reprocessed wool and the trade term for the grade of virgin wool? That would help the consumer. It would permit the consumer to determine the relative merit of woolen goods.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. That would be impracticable. Here is a further proposition. The point I want to get across, and attempted to get across but which seems to have escaped some of the Senators, is that the different grades of virgin wool and reworked wool in the comparable scales are used in the same kind of manufacture, but a low grade of virgin wool is not used where a high-grade reclaimed wool is used. So the important thing, after all, is not that there are used some reclaimed wools at a higher price than some grades of virgin wool because they do not compete with each other in manufacture.

Mr. WALSH. Does the Senator agree with some of us that a garment made largely of reprocessed wool may be better than a garment made wholly of virgin wool so far as durability is concerned?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Yes; but let me add that the same kind of garment is not made, on the one hand, from high-grade reclaimed wool and, on the other hand, from low-grade virgin wool. If that were possible, it would have been done long ago, and there could have been produced cheaper garments made, say, of cheap virgin wool and good virgin wool, but cheap virgin wool is not competitive with good virgin wool.

Mr. WALSH. Is the Senator seeking to have more cloth or textile fabrics made of virgin wool than of reprocessed wool? Is that one of the objectives?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. No. What we are seeking to do is to make provision so that the consumer may know what he is buying.

Mr. WHITE (Maine). Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

**J. W. MATTHEWS Burley, Idaho**

Breeder of Corriedale Sheep  
QUALITY ASSURED



**FLOCK HEADERS**

**USE ROMNEYS**

Why be bothered with foot rot in your sheep? By using ROMNEYS, which are immune to foot rot, you can forget your foot rot.

The Romney is also one of the finest mutton-carcass types. The lambs are quick-maturing. It produces a good 7-inch staple of wool which blends well with your fine wools.

The Romney makes you an ideal sheep and wool producer.

One of the most rugged of all breeds, it will thrive under more adverse conditions than any other breed.

Rams and Ewes for Sale at All Times  
Prices Reasonable  
**EUGENE C. TRIBBLE, Lodi, Calif.**

**MERINO SHEEP**

Excel all breeds in wool production and hardiness

Write for Booklet and list of Breeders  
**THE AMERICAN AND DELAINE MERINO RECORD ASS'N.**  
GOWDY WILLIAMSON, Secretary  
XENIA, OHIO

**The American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders' Association**

(Incorporated in 1919 under laws of Ohio)

Organized in 1889  
Over 385,500 Rambouillets Now on Record  
Membership Fee \$10.00

American Rambouillets are dual purpose sheep, producing an excellent quality of both wool and mutton.

In addition to playing a most important part in the sheep industry of the United States, they have been exported to nearly every country in the world.

President  
J. W. Owens.....Ozona, Texas  
Vice-President  
John K. Madson.....Mt. Pleasant, Utah  
Secretary-Treasurer  
Mrs. Dwight Lincoln.....Marysville, Ohio

Directors  
W. S. Alge.....Arlington, Ohio  
Frank L. Hall.....Crawford, Nebr.  
D. T. Jones.....San Angelo, Texas  
W. S. Hansen.....Collinston, Utah  
Joseph H. King.....Laramie, Wyo.  
Frank Bullard.....Woodland, Calif.

For history of the breed, list of members, rules, pedigree blanks, etc., address the Secretary.

## RAMBOUILLET RAMS FOR SALE

### 900 Head

Large boned, smooth rams for this year's trade.

YEARLINGS and TWO-YEAR-OLDS

Strictly Range Raised

*Write or Wire*

**T. J. HUDSPETH** *for Prices*

P. O. Box 414

Seligman, Arizona

#### FOR SALE

50 Sound-mouth Registered  
RAMBOUILLET EWES  
\$7.50 PER HEAD

Can deliver ewes at Colton, Utah, any  
time in September.

CHARLES LARSEN

PRICE, UTAH

BOX 346

#### Wanted: Rambouillet Rams

I want a few Rambouillet Rams  
Large, Smooth, Long White Wool,  
Polled

E. C. BURLINGAME  
Walla Walla, Washington

## EPHRAIM PROGRESSIVE RAMBOUILLET BREEDERS



"One of Our Foundation Studs"

Large, Smooth, Long-stapled Rams

#### BREEDERS:

George A. Jorgensen & Son

S. E. Christensen & Sons

F. R. Christensen & Sons

Nielson Bros. Sheep Co.

G. L. Beal & Sons

SEE OUR 1939 ENTRIES

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair understands the Senator from Massachusetts has the floor.

Mr. WALSH. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. I should like to ask the Senator a question. The Senator stated a moment ago that the purpose of the bill, or one of the purposes of the bill, was to let the consumer know what he buys. I assume that there is not one person in a million in these United States who hears the term "virgin wool" without understanding that it is wool made from the fleece of a sheep. What I want to know is whether, under the terms of the bill, I could label a fabric "virgin wool" even though it were made from the hair of a rabbit?

I understand that under the terms of the bill I could label a fabric or an article "virgin wool" even though it were made from the hair of a rabbit. Am I correct in that understanding?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Such a provision is in the bill; but we have that part of the bill marked for an amendment, and the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. Thomas) is going to offer an amendment to have the word "rabbit" stricken out.

Murdered, Maimed

Kidnaped!

HOG men have an excellent word, "farrow," to designate beyond doubt just what is meant—but nevertheless this distinctive word is often prostituted by saying that a sow "pigged." The word "foal" is a discriminating term that belongs to horsemen. When an egg bursts open under a hen or in an incubator it is said to "hatch," such a fine and comprehensive word that it has been stolen far and wide and used figuratively by the high and the low the nation over. Who ever heard of a hen "chicking" a chick?

The patriarch Job said "Their cow calveth" and Milton wrote a line, "Their grassy clods now calve," so we won't bother to stickle about a word with such old authority. The word is specific, nevertheless—never, never do you hear or read of a cow calving!

A great many times in my life I have daringly used the fine and discriminating word "yean" to designate the birth of a lamb. But by the time this dainty word has run the merciless gauntlet of editor, linotype pecker and proof reader it always comes out absurdly, incongruously, ludicrously, nonsensically "wean"! Shakespeare wrote

of 'eaning time. So I stuck my head into the straw stack to the neck long ago and resolved never again to trust this fine technical Shakespearian word to the slaughtering pens of editors, linotype peckers and proof readers! Darn and be hanged!

But just lately I wrote a friendly and personal letter to an editor in which I felt I might surely and safely enjoy a special dispensation to use this beautiful, this Shakespearian, this pregnant and adorable pet word that comes down through the ages—a word with a very own meaning that doesn't tumble and jumble with nouns and other uses!

What did this editor, linotype pecker, proof reader bunch do but doctor up my letter and run it as "copy"? Between the three of them they never altered, changed, tampered with, distorted, bungled with a single other word or even letter—only: my treasured and beautiful word "yean" was zealously, painstakingly and painfully published "wean"!

Radnor, Ohio      G. P. Williams

## Meat Exhibits at Fairs

WITH a premiere at the Illinois State Fair at Springfield, August 12 to 20, featuring colorful and educational meat displays, the National Live Stock and Meat Board announces that the stage has been set for the season's program of meat exhibits at livestock expositions and fairs across the country climaxed with the exhibit at the International Live Stock Exposition in Chicago.

The popularity of these exhibits is increasing annually, according to the Board. Last year 58 meat exhibits were installed at various events from New England to the Pacific Coast and were visited by more than six million persons. Indications this year point to a new high record in numbers. Exhibits will be installed for the first time at the Wisconsin State Fair, the Alabama State Fair and at a leading fair in Pittsburgh, Pa.

A theme for some of the major exhibits is, "Meat Keeps Pace with Modern Living." This theme is emphasized in displays devoted to meat merchandising, meat cookery, meat in nutrition and other subjects.



### MADSEN TYPE RAMBOUILLETS

Rambouillet blood is necessary for foundation stock. Why lighten your wool crop by cross breeding, when you can get these BIG, SMOOTH, LONG-STAPLED MADSEN BUCKS?

They will keep your wool crops up and give you big mutton lambs. See them at the following sales:

Eden, Texas, August 8, 9, 10  
Pendleton, Oregon, August 18  
National, Salt Lake, August 22, 23  
Casper, Wyoming, September 19, 20  
Albuquerque, N. M., September 30

We have a nice lot of range and stud rams for sale at the Ranch. Will sell or lease to the right party, 50 to 400 good registered ewes; also 100 good registered old ewes all in good shape. September or October delivery. Prices reasonable.

**JOHN K. MADSEN RAMBOUILLET FARM**  
MT. PLEASANT, UTAH

FEEDER LAMBS . . . RAMBOUILLET  
FEEDER CALVES . . . HEREFORD

Good Ranches For Sale

FRED CLIETT

Commission Dealer  
FT. STOCKTON, TEXAS

RAMBOUILLETS

Twenty-three head of excellent type rams for sale.

Two studs and pen of four will be consigned to the National Ram Sale.

Branch Agricultural College  
CEDAR CITY, UTAH

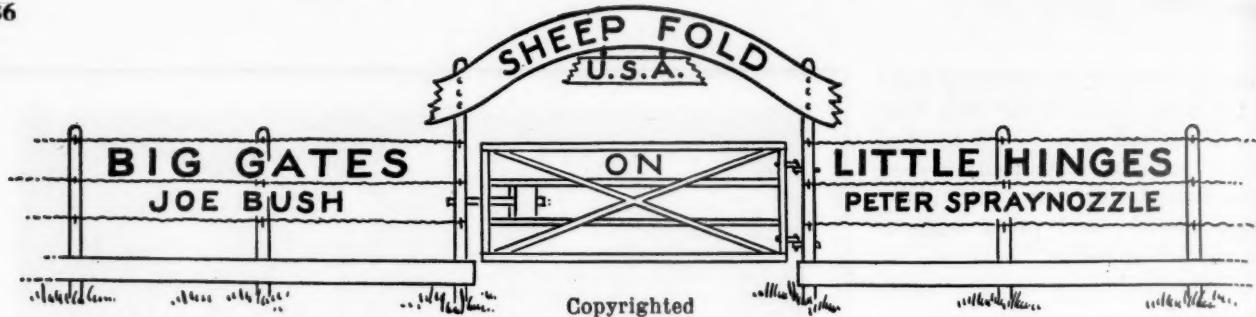


Our Champion Corriedale Flock at 1938 American Royal and Chicago International. This flock contains the Champion Ram, Champion Ewe and Get of Sire.

**KING BROS. COMPANY**  
Laramie, Wyoming

Breeders of Rambouillet and Corriedale Sheep

Have 300 smooth, yearling Rambouillet rams and 400 Corriedale yearling rams left—moving rapidly.



**W**ELL, well, und here is August. My, don't seem like it's a year since you were here, but yet a fall, a winter, a spring und the best part of a summer have come und gone since last we met und had our little talk in the corral where the National Wool Growers run their brand. Out at Sheepfold we've had a shearing und lambing, sold the wool clip und the lambs und right now we're stacking up to see us through the winter that's "just around the corner."

I reckon they were kidding when they told us almost eight years ago that prosperity with "a chicken in every pot" und "a car in every garage" was just "around the corner." Out at Sheepfold the tax commission has sold "the pot" for taxes, und the car is on a used-car lot in town. But we know, August, when you come riding round the mountain und tell us "winter is just around the corner," you're not kidding und that we'd better take your hint und "stack up" a little if we want to "winter through" und have a sturdy flock of ewes to mother our lambs when spring shakes down her blossoms und spreads her carpet of grass over the range und ranch.

I wonder, August, do you remember back in 1938, when you, Joe Bush und I were watching that "stud poker" game Adolph, Benito, Johnnie Bull und Frenchy were playing, "table stakes," in the "bunkhouse" over there? Vell, they are still playing. Adolph takes a look at his "hole card" und shoves in a stack; Benito sees the raise und stays; Johnnie Bull und Frenchy keep on talking, throw their "hands" into the "discard" und say, "That's good," while Adolph rakes in another "pot."

Joe Bush says Adolph may only have a deuce of spades "in the hole," but he plays it like the "ace" to a "royal diamond flush" spread face up on the table. Joe says the big stakes don't always go to those who "hold the good hands," but to those who learn "to play a poor hand well."

If you will remember, August, when you were out at Sheepfold a year ago, Joe Bush said our Uncle Sam would continue to play the part of the "lookout," set his torch-light of liberty on a hill und by its light "mine the hearts of men for the gold of friendship."

Joe says the test of a man is the fight that he makes und the grit that he daily shows, the way that he stands on his feet und takes Fate's numerous bumps und blows.

A coward can smile when there's nothing to fear, when nothing his progress bars, but it takes a man to stand up to the razz, and block the blows as he tries again; that shows if his stuff is real.

If you'll remember when you were here in '38, Joe und me were so busy turning the grindstone for the New Deal boys we had no time to go fishing with you. They wanted a keen edge on the tools they were going to use cutting the underbrush so we could run our sheep on the big timber range. Well, we're still turning und the underbrush is still growing. Joe und me have learned to turn the grindstone vid one hand; the tax commission has us digging down among the tobacco crumbs with the other to pay for New Deal taxes we didn't know about when you were here a year ago. Joe und me thought we were busy then, but now, my, we are busier than a politician on a tin roof covering his tracks when a grand jury is in session.

But like Joe Bush says, if you can't see the silver lining in the clouds up in the sky, then polish up the dark side with a grin. Und now, August, as you saddle up und ride down to where you will meet the Old September trail, hold everything while we drink another toast to the stranger on the road:

#### To the Pilgrim

If your heart is filled with music, and your soul is full of song,  
Sing your song, and play your music . . . it will help the world along.  
Or maybe you've composed a poem—or a pleasing little line,  
That can't be told in rhythm . . . a line that just won't rhyme.  
But it may bring a chuckle . . . change a wrinkle to a smile;  
Or maybe make somebody laugh, who was all set for a cry!

Oh, I know there's lots of sorrow in the world in which we live,  
And most of it is caused because we've never learned to give!  
I'm not talking now of money, or the things that money buys,  
But a grin, that brings one back to you . . . from a pilgrim passing by.

You maybe never noticed the tear drop in his eye  
That sparkled like a dew drop, when you waved at him and smiled!

He may be a touring tourist in your home town . . . passing through,  
And when you read his license plate that tells you where he's from,  
Just stop and say, "Good morning,"—you will make his heart strings hum,  
When you tell him this is your town—and you're mighty glad he's come.

He may have to pay for "parking"—pay a "sales tax" on a bun,  
But he'll pay, and then "forget it"—but he'll remember with a smile  
The man who said "Good morning," TO A PILGRIM PASSING BY!

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**The Lamb Markets**

(Continued from page 30)  
 ment furore all over the corn belt is responsible for an unprecedented condition, as everybody is doing it. Corn acreage restriction stimulated the grass campaign; seed combinations were a factor. Bewildered planners are realizing that land out of corn has not reduced aggregate yields, as by planting rows closer, fertilizing liberally, improving cultivation methods and using hybrid varieties, the goal has been evaded. The present problem is disposal of feed.

Speculating on the winter market is futile, but if feeders are able to convert grass and rough feed, worthless in its present form, also grain for which there is no dependable outlet, into cashable commodities their best bet is obvious. A swarm of in-and-out feeders, many of them in for the first time, are a price-determining factor. Summer feeding of Texas yearlings is highly profitable; the California delegation sent to eastern feed lots last spring has paid well for its board.

The danger spot in fat lamb trade is ahead, probably in September. Processors had a normal kill during July and it is not expected to expand unduly in August. Low yields, due to dry weather, reduce tonnage and it will not be surprising if killers are in competition with feeders for fleshy lambs, as they are in the case of fleshy cattle. Certainly Texas will not be responsible for a bargain sale when its thin lambs move freely late in August and early September. And the Northwest will stand pat all through the season for 7 to 7½ cents at the loading point.

J. E. Poole

**Ogden**

**A** STEADY falling off of market values marked the July lamb market operations, this applying to both feeders and fats, but not to ewes, as the latter climbed somewhat during the month due to a strong West Coast demand for that class.

All available feeders were snatched up on the market despite the falling off in price, and seemed to have a steady demand from operators of the

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corn belt region. Fat lambs were bought up for \$9.25 on the first of the month of July and from this high point steadily fell off. At the end of the first week they were worth \$9.10 for market tops, at the end of the second week they had fallen to \$8.75, at the close of the third week they were down to \$8.25 and the end of the month saw the market drop to \$7.90. Feeders likewise felt the ax after opening at around \$8.25 and maintaining that mark at the close of the first week of trading. At the midway point of the month, they had slumped to \$7.85 and down to \$7.75 at the end of the third week. They closed around \$7.50. Ewes showed their accustomed strength on the Ogden market, opening at \$2.75@2.90, climbing up to \$3.10 a few days later, reaching the \$3.25 price mark at the half-way point, and finishing out the period at \$3.35.

Sheep receipts for the month of July were 251,376, compared to 259,467 during the same month a year ago. Total receipts during the year for the first seven months were 1,033,708, compared to last year's mark of 909,110 at this time.

As anticipated, the trading in feeder lambs became quite active and a good outlet was experienced along this line, as Nebraska, Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota feeders put in orders. Favorable conditions throughout most of the corn belt should keep this demand for feeders steady on the Ogden market throughout the season.

Sheep receipts from Idaho and Oregon showed material increases over the month of June, as lambs started moving to market in volume shipments. The movement from the Nevada ranges also got under way and many of these found their way into feed lots to the east. Fat lambs are being trucked in in volume at this time from the ranges of northern Utah, where weather conditions have dried up the grasses and shortened the feed considerably. This movement is fully a month ahead of the normal time. More feeder lambs are available at Ogden than last year, but the corn belt can absorb more feeders now than at times past when dry conditions in the western produc-

ing areas have been accompanied by the same conditions in the feeding areas.

Dudley F. Estes

## Omaha

A MARKED break in the fat lamb market during the second week in July was just about the extent of the month's \$1.15@1.25 drop. Feeder values declined, but fat ewe prices moved up, while trade in other classes of sheep was mostly nominal for the month.

July's receipts totaled 164,470, compared with 110,565 for last month and 112,613 for July, 1938. To find a July with a larger total, it was necessary to go back to 1931.

Changes in supplies were seasonal. Increased numbers of range lambs, most of which were from Idaho and Wyoming, dominated the supply situation by the end of the month. Fed lamb shipments disappeared, while native lambs, which showed less quality than was the case during June and May, moved in considerable numbers.

Probably most of the drop might properly be laid at the door of the dressed trade. Though prices touched \$10.15 early, weight of receipts provided buyers with the leverage to move prices down as the dressed trade declined. An \$8.50 top, with bulk of the lambs bringing \$8@8.50, was earned as July closed.

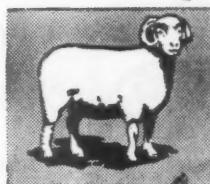
Bearish toward any sustained recovery for a time are a few factors that relate to weather. If consumer demand continues to run as it usually does during the hotter months, the dressed trade will not offer sellers encouragement for a while. Shortage of feed in certain states that produce large numbers of lambs, unless relieved by rain, will keep the lambs coming to market no matter where price levels may be. Pastures in much of the native lamb territory, on the other hand, are in good condition.

Feeders closed the month about 75 cents lower. For the most part, it was a matter of narrow demand at the prevailing figures. Only when considerable numbers of range lambs began to come

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during the last week or so of the month and sell at \$7.50@8 did feeder buyers show marked interest, and even then they wanted lambs weighing less than most of the feeders did. Good-to-choice western lambs averaging 58 to about 65 pounds seemed to be the kind buyers wanted most.

The demand situation where feeder lambs are concerned is healthy. To the fact that lamb feeding was a profitable enterprise for most feeders last year must be added a very good crop outlook in the sections that take most of the lambs. If the country east of the Missouri adds to its supplies of sealed corn a good 1939 crop, feed will be cheap and lambs will consume much of it. The spread between fat and feeder prices, already narrow, may be shaved still further.

The fat ewe market gained about 50 cents early and then held the upturn throughout the rest of the month. Fat ewes of lighter weights were seasonably scarce, those coming selling at \$3.25@3.50. Breeder ewe trade was mostly in older ewes that sold at prices varying a little one way or the other from \$4.25. Some western yearling ewes earned \$7.50 in the final session. The breeders here sold readily. Profits of last year are likely to stick in the minds of buyers of breeding stock, too, during coming weeks.

Ray Burley

### Kansas City

JULY, which is normally a price adjustment month on the basis of a reclassification of age, saw more than the usual fluctuations and closed with a sharp decline from the late June level.

At the beginning of the month, last year's lambs were classed as yearlings and this year's lambs were in the straight lamb class; last year's yearlings became twos and the older kinds passed into the aged class. The buying side's move at the outset was to chop 50 cents off the lamb market and in the next two days they jumped the quotation from \$9.65 to \$10.15 to come within 10 cents of the June close. From then on, excluding temporary weak rallies, there was a downward

price trend that finally brought the month's close to a dual position, one for westerns and the other for natives. As compared with the June close, natives were down \$2, but western lambs were off only \$1.25.

July was one of the hardest months ever experienced on the native lamb crop. High temperatures, on top of preceding months when lambs had not developed satisfactorily, left the crop in a dried-out condition. Killers say that late July's "dress out" was 4 to 5 per cent under the early part of the month. At this stage some Colorado lambs from the Western Slope came on the market and they brought a full \$1 premium over the best natives offered on the same day. Natives all through the month lacked freshness, and without doubt there will be no improvement in condition in the rest of the crop.

At the high point in early July, native lambs sold up to \$10.15 and at the low point late in the month \$8 was paid. However, before the close the market had rallied 25 cents. The new-crop, high-range lambs which showed up at the low-priced point for natives brought \$9.25, or a \$1.25 premium. The high-altitude lambs this year have more than normal freshness over natives and doubtless the broad premium being paid for western lambs will continue the rest of the season. On that account killers here are anxious for the western movement to get under way so that they can get quality more in line with their current needs.

The United States Department of Agriculture estimates that there are about one per cent fewer lambs than a year ago. The native lamb crop is larger, but the western crop more than offsets this increase. Texas, with an unusually small per cent lamb crop, accounts for most of the decrease in western lambs.

While the lamb market was rather broadly damaged by the age shift, the yearling market was strengthened and after a rise of 75 cents from the June close it fell back only slightly and finished up with a 50-cent net advance. However, comparing shorn yearlings in late July with the clipped lambs on the

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June close there was a 50-cent decline. Of course, the fed yearlings of July had overstayed the clipped lamb market of June.

Ewe prices fluctuated within a 25-to-50-cent range with the net change for the month a slight advance. The fat ewe market has had a strong tone most of the season.

Values for feeding lambs were not fairly tested. There were scattered sales from \$6.50 to \$8.50, mostly natives and Texas lambs under \$8. The way conditions are developing, it looks like an \$8 to \$8.50 market for good feeding lambs. Thus far very little contracting of range lambs has developed. Most of the winter feeding areas have prospects for good feed crops and will buy freely if prices for thin lambs do not get out of line with their ideas of what first costs should be. It is quite probable that some range sections will have a larger percentage of feeder lambs than last year. At the present time it looks as if feeder lamb prices will be determined at central markets rather than in contracting channels.

From central Kansas eastward through the corn belt, grain and rough feed crops are in good condition. The carryover feed from last year is the largest in several years, a condition that should make for a good feeder demand. It is quite probable that the central and eastern sections will feed a larger per cent than they fed last year.

July receipts were 85,910, a decrease of 21,813. This is the third successive month that the runs have fallen off sharply. The Texas supply has accounted for the entire decrease. In the seven months arrivals were 799,864, compared with 935,294 in the same period last year.

C. M. Pipkin

St. Joseph

R ECEIPTS up to July 28 totaled 49,243 compared with 67,267 for all of June and 70,048 in July a year ago. Shipments from the West were light, only 7,002 being received from Idaho and Oregon, 3,078 from Texas, and the remainder were from native territory.

The lamb market after the first week was mostly on the down grade, and closed \$1.50@1.75 lower than a month ago. Quality was only fair throughout the month, with strictly choice kinds very scarce. On the extreme close best natives sold at \$8.25 and choice westerns were quoted up to \$8.75. Feeders were scarce and sold \$7.50@8 during the last week. The market for aged sheep closed uneven, fat ewes and old wethers being 25@50 cents higher, yearlings around 25 cents lower, and twos about steady. On late days fat ewes sold largely \$3@3.50, Texas wethers sold up to \$4.75, two-year-olds \$5.75, and yearlings \$6.75.

H. H. Madden

### Denver

**R**ECEIPTS last month totaled 229,535 head as compared with 197,726 for July, 1938, or an increase of about 32,000. Increases were noted from practically all states from which lambs were received during the month; namely, Colorado, Idaho, Oregon, California, Montana, Nevada, Wyoming, New Mexico and Texas.

Colorado lambs closed the end of July about \$1 per hundred lower than at the beginning of the month; Idaho and Oregon lambs \$1.25 lower; and feeding lambs were 70 cents lower with a dollar spread on this class between the high and low time.

Prices on fat lambs generally worked lower all month; however, there were two upturns in the market on July 7 and between the 14th and 17th. A good demand existed during July although some loads were forwarded to eastern market points on some sessions when prices were lower but an upturn was expected. Sales at Denver during the month totaled 179,701 head, or about 750 carloads, compared to 152,927 in July last year, while 140 carloads were forwarded unsold during the month because growers did not wish to accept Denver bids. It is noteworthy that of this number, 133 cars hit lower markets after leaving Denver, which would naturally result in a loss, while only 7 carloads found higher, or an upturn in the market after leaving Denver.

Best Colorado trucked-in spring lambs sold early in July at \$9.75@9.90, but toppled to \$9.25 by mid-month, then up to \$9.50 on July 24, and wound up the month at \$8.90, or \$1 lower.

Carloads of southern Colorado lambs were received intermittently during July and sold from \$9.50@9.65 the first three weeks, but dropped off to \$9 the last day of the month, or 65 cents lower.

Best Idaho and Oregon lambs sold from \$9.45@9.75 during the first week of July, but took a bad break of \$1 per hundred between July 8 and 13. Upturns occurred the following week to a peak of \$9.35; however, from July 21 through the 26th another severe drop of 95 cents per hundred occurred, with a rise to \$8.50 on July 29, and back to \$8.25 paid on the last day of the month for best Idahoos.

A five-car string of California lambs sold on July 12 at \$8.75 and a four-car string cleared two days later at \$9.

Fat ewes did not take near the loss for the month that lambs did. This class sold usually from \$3@3.25 throughout most of July, with several instances of sales at \$3.35@3.50, and

# Kansas City-

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a high of \$3.65 on July 14. Plain and medium to just good kinds cleared from \$1.75@2.75.

Feeder lambs were quite numerous in July and cleared readily at \$7.50@8.50. Prices were 70 cents per hundred lower at the close of the month than at the beginning, with a spread of \$1 between the high and low time. This class generally brought \$8@8.50 the first three weeks of the month, but fell to a spread of \$7.50@7.75 toward the close.

A total of 28,000 head of fat lambs were purchased in July for shipment to interior Iowa and Atlantic Coast slaughterers, or a fifth of the total sales of all fat sheep and lambs made on the market. For the first seven months this year, 303,000 head were bought for shipment to these areas.

One fourth of all fat sales made on the market, or 34,600 head, were slaughtered locally in July. For the first seven months of the year a total of 212,000 head were killed by Denver packers.

R. C. Albright

## Investigation Ordered of Grazing Use of Public Domain Not in Taylor Districts

ACCORDING to a press dispatch out of Washington August 8, Secretary Ickes of the Interior Department has ordered the General Land Office to survey 50,000,000 acres of public domain to determine how much of it is being used by livestock producers for grazing without government lease.

"The study will form the basis for action to bring the use of range lands outside of grazing districts under greater control," a department spokesman said.

He further stated that only 6,000,000 acres of the 50,000,000 outside federal grazing districts are under lease. The rest, the official stated, "probably is being subjected to substantial grazing operations without lease."

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W. L. Henning, Sec'y, State College, Pa.  
Col. E. L. Shaw, President.

### SHEEPMEN'S BOOKS

Sampson's Range and Pasture Management	\$4.00
Sampson's Native American Forage Plants	5.00
Sampson's Livestock Husbandry on Range and Pasture	4.50
Hult & Hill's Range Sheep and Wool	3.00

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### Letterheads

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